The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Queen Victoria left Coburg yesterday for England.

—Lord Lyttleton committed suicide in London yesterday.

—Latest reports from the West indicate that the peach crop is destroyed.

—Fifteen pilgrims were drowned yesterday while crossing the river Vienne, near Parnac.

—The Comptroller of the Currency yesterday authorized the Bank of the State of New York to resume business.

—Another evidence was given yesterday that the insanity dodge for murderers finds but little favor in Allegheny county courts.

—Thurlow Weed was present at the final services at the Hippodrome and at the close of Mr. Moody's farewell wept like a child.

—The Nebraska Democratic State Convention, at Lincoln, on Wednesday, resolved in favor of hard money and reform, and elected delegates for Tilden.

—Peace spread her silver wings over the T. I. I. people yesterday, and the exposition campaign for 1876 will at once be inaugurated and prosecuted with vigor.

—A steam boiler in the Mississippi Ice Co.'s building, on the St. Louis levee, exploded yesterday, fatally wounding three workmen and fatally injuring Patrick Healy, a fourth employe.

—The notorious John F. Barrett, Jr., of New Orleans, was arrested yesterday upon a charge of attempting to bribe a State officer, and not being able to give bail, was sent to the parish prison.

—The London *Standard* has received information of a rising of the natives at Delago Bay, in Southeastern Africa. Some anxiety is felt in regard to the safety of the missions in that district.

—The Indians in the neighborhood of the Black Hills are getting obstreperous. The same antidote will have to be given them as that which proved so effectual in the case of Crazy Horse and his tribe.

—A Paris dispatch of yesterday says: The Chamber of Commerce of Amiens announced the death of A. T. Stewart, of America, by public hand bills, the deceased being gratefully remembered on account of his charitable deeds in 1870.

—The extensive brewery of Heims Bros., in East St. Louis, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $125,000; insurance $25,000. Four thousand five hundred barrels of beer were destroyed. The engines could not work advantageously on account of a lack of water.

—The free handicap race at New Market, England, yesterday, was won by Maitland, Berryfield second, Delay third, Preakness, the American horse, fourth. Preakness carried forty-four pounds more than the winner, and thirty pounds more than Berryfield and Delay.

—A Berlin dispatch says all the leading German papers continue to criticise Russia's policy, and assert that all Andrassy's measures against the insurrection in Turkey are opposed, and rendered futile by united Sclavonic ultra-clerical military and conservative parties in Austria.

—Yesterday afternoon a spark from a passing engine ignited Theo. Mayer's warehouse at Elma, Ohio, which with its contents, seven thousand bushels of grain, was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000. There is insurance in the Knox Mutual, Lycoming, and Ashland Mutual, but the amount is not known.

—At Chicago yesterday afternoon several gaugers and storekeepers pleaded guilty to whisky indictments against them. The grand jury returned two indictments against Matthew D. Rapp, former superintendent of Rush and Perlman's distillery and one of their principal witnesses in the trial. One indictment charges conspiracy; the other perjury. Rapp has left the city.

—The workmen in the stone quarries at Lemont, Ill., who have been working for a dollar a day, went out on a strike on Monday, and the excitement increased until six hundred men were "out," and a riot was threatened. The police went out from Chicago, arrested five of the ring leaders, and brought them before the court at Chicago yesterday, where each gave bail for a hearing on Saturday. All is quiet at Lemont now.

—The Russian Telegraphic Agency is informed that the Porte has declared the Andrassy programme exhausted. The Grand Vizier consequently finds himself in danger of being carried away by the military party, which appeals to the fate of arms. This last phase will clear up the situation. The task of diplomacy will be more urgent. The Cabinets are now deliberating on a common course to be proposed to Europe for the pacification of the East, and maintenance of general peace.

—The Washington *Star* says that Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren has purchased the South Mountain House, located on the extreme summit of the South Mountain, on the National turnpike, and in the midst of the great battle-field of Antietam. Although famous on this account, the place had previously acquired a historic name because of its having been a frequent resort of Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, John J. Crittenden, General Andrew Jackson and many other celebrities. It will be fitted up by Mrs. Dahlgren as her summer house.

—The Prefect of the Seine intends to ask the municipality next week to vote $20,000,000 for the public works necessary to prepare the city for the reception of strangers who are expected to visit the exhibition of 1878. With this sum it is intended to raise quays so as to prevent inundations, replace the ruins of the Tuileries and St. Cloud, construct an immense bridge over the Seine, complete the Hotel Dieu and the entrance to the Palace of Justice, rebuild the exterior of the Hotel Deville, and generally extend and improve streets and boulevards, and multiply squares and public stations wherever practicable.

—Pride and poverty led to a double suicide in Philadelphia yesterday. Dr. Peter Schuh and his wife, Prussians, who resided on Bouvier street, both committed suicide. Mrs. Schuh swallowed prussic acid during her husband's absence, and on his return he found her lying dead on the floor. He summoned neighbors, but before they could reach the place he had shot himself through the heart, and lay dead beside his wife. They were very poor, but were persons of education and refinement, who had occupied a much higher position in society than of late. Their pride was great, and it is supposed that this embittered feeling resulting from their fallen fortune led to the fatal act. He was fifty, she twenty-four, and handsome, and there was a little jealousy in the case.

—The Indiana Democratic Gubernatorial candidate is thus sketched by a Washington correspondent: "When the report was received Williams received quite an ovation. The nomination was at first regarded as a good joke, but in fact it is politically important. Mr. Williams was the "great unknown" who was selected to compromise the troubles between Niblack, Holman and Landers, and the rest. He is in name and nature a perfect specimen of the Granger. He wears a suit of homespun Indiana jeans made of cotton and wool, and the hay-seed still adheres to it, though he has been here all winter. He is very tall, or would be but for a bad stoop of the shoulders, becoming the horny-handed son of toil. He is the most ungainly man in the House, but undoubtedly has a good heart and respectable ability."

—Belknap seems to be rapidly coming to the conclusion that it is a huge spectacular drama specially arranged for his glorification. Immediately after the impeachment proceeding closed on Wednesday he passed out cow and the main entrance to the Senate turned to the left, and took a seat upon one of the sofas in the rear of the Senate Chamber. He conversed for some time with two gentlemen, and then beckoned Senator Allison, of Iowa, from his seat, who came, shook hands with the ex-Secretary, and indulged in a moment's conversation with him, without taking a seat. Gen. Belknap remained in the Chamber about half an hour, and the animated manner of his conversation was the subject of much remark, as he appeared more like a welcome and distinguished visitor than an accused official. He passed out with Mr. Kasson, receiving a formal bow from Senators Conkling and Kernan, who stood near the main entrance to the Chamber as he left the Senate.

—This is what they call a "funny" scene in the House: Mr. Wallis, a colored member of the House from Florida, whose seat was contested by Mr. Finney, was on Wednesday unseated by a strict party vote and the contestant declared entitled to the seat. After the result of the vote was announced Mr. Finney was called and presented himself at the bar to be sworn, when an amusing scene occurred. Finney was in the service of the defunct Confederacy, but the Speaker had not been informed of that fact, and proceeded to administer to him the "iron-clad" oath. Finney was standing with uplifted hand, and when the Speaker repeated the words, "You do solemnly swear that you have never voluntarily bore arms against the Government of the United States," the hand of Finney dropped to his side as suddenly as though it had been struck down with a club. The members of the House were respectfully attending to the qualification of the new member, and this unexpected episode excited great laughter, in which the Speaker and Mr. Finney himself joined. When order was restored, the modified oath was administered and Mr. Finney mingled with his Democratic friends and received their congratulations.

Dom Pedro.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, arrived from the East at 10 A. M., took a carriage drive through the city, and left in a special car attached to the Pacific Express at 12:20 P. M.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Long's Hillside Bill Passed by the Senate.

A Bitter Debate in the House Over Tariff Resolutions.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Senator Wood Before the Pittsburgh Investigating Committee.

What He Knows About the Water Works.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 20, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills Passed Finally.

A large number of bills passed finally, but none of local or general interest except the House bill for the appraisement, collection and payment of damages for street improvements in cities of the third class. This is known as Long's Hillside bill.

The District Telegraph bill passed with an amendment stricken out, yesterday, exempting from the operations of the bill cities of the first class.

The General Insurance bill passed finally. The Senate then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock.

Passed Second Reading.

The two following bills passed on second reading.

An act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three, of the Constitution, in relation to the public printing and binding and supply of paper therefor.

Duquesne Incline Plane of the South Side.

Watering Troughs.

The report of the conference committee on the act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads was concurred in.

The Tariff Bill.

The resolutions which passed the House to-day on the Morrison tariff bill the Senate refused to concur in.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Tariff Resolutions.

The Democrats called up the Tariff resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, in lieu of the Senate resolutions on the Morrison Tariff bill. A long parliamentary struggle ensued, in which there was a great deal of bitterness over a bit of political strategy. The Democrats made their point and passed the amended resolutions by 106 to 61.

A number of important bills were considered.

The Seventh Day Baptist bill was discussed.

The House then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met in afternoon session at 3 o'clock.

The Senate amendments to several House bills were read and considered.

Soldiers' Orphans.

The vote by which the act to provide for the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors was reconsidered.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and struck out that part of the bill making an appropriation for a history of the soldiers' orphans' schools. The bill as amended was reported back to the House and then passed finally.

Bills on Final Passage.

The following bills on final passage were considered:

An act making an appropriation for the State Hospital for Women and Children. Negatived.

An act making an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars to the State Normal schools. Passed.

Adjourned.

The Democracy.

The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day, and effected a preliminary organization. The meeting was presided over by Captain William McClelland, Chairman, while Major McConkey was appointed Secretary. Some forty members were present, and concurred in the Chairman have power to appoint all subcommittees, and have general supervision and full discretionary power in conducting the coming campaign. K.

Pittsburgh Water Works.

Senator Wood appeared before the committee to investigate the Pittsburgh water works and Pennsylvania avenue bonds today, when he testified substantially as follows: My recollection is that I did not vote for the extension of the Smith pipe contract. I have a transcript from the minutes of the Water Committee, and they do not show whether I voted for or against extension. The yeas and nays were not called in committee, and I positively state that I did not vote for extension in committee. I never considered the opinion of Lowry as valuable. I always thought he lacked judgment and discretion as a manager, and therefore I would not likely be greatly influenced by any counsel offered by him.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

Reports from Various Sections—The Peach Crop Destroyed—Other Fruits and Wheat in Good Condition.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Returns from fifty-seven points in Ohio as to the condition of the crops, published in the *Commercial* this morning, indicate that peaches are totally destroyed or badly injured. In other fruits fifteen report indications of good crops, twenty-one fair, and twenty-one badly injured. Wheat—twenty-four report good crops, eleven fair, and twenty-two badly injured. Fifty points in Indiana indicate that peaches are badly injured; other fruits—twenty-seven good, twelve fair, and eleven badly injured; wheat—ten good, fifteen fair, and twenty-five badly injured.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The *Inter-Ocean* this morning publishes reports from some two hundred points in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where the fate of the winter wheat is grown, showing the present condition of the growing crops of winter wheat and fruit. Illinois promises well. In a few counties the wheat threatens to be a failure, but by far the majority of the reports are encouraging. Peaches were injured by the cold spell during March, but apples and nearly all varieties of small fruit look well and promise an abundant yield. Michigan and Pennsylvania report excellent prospects for all kinds of crops. Michigan expects a plentiful yield of everything. In Indiana the winter and spring have proved unfavorable for winter wheat and peaches, but apples and small fruits appear to be thriving. Reports from Ohio are to the effect that wheat is badly damaged, except in well drained bottom lands, and a reduced yield of all kinds of fruit is expected.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

TURKEY.

The Eastern Question.

BERLIN, April 20.—The maintenance of a complete agreement between the three Northern powers is affirmed. It has been decided not to take any further steps in the Eastern question without a previous understanding amongst themselves and with the three other guaranteeing parties.

Niesic.

The Turkish commander, Moukhatar Pasha, is preparing another expedition to revictual Niesic.

War Declared by Montenegro.

Montenegro has declared war against Turkey.

Ravages of the Plague.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—In Hillah and Bagdad, from March 28 to April 1, there were two hundred and eleven new cases of plague and one hundred and seventeen deaths. The plague has made its appearance on the left bank of the Tigress.

Servia's War Preparations.

BELGRADE, April 20.—A large quantity of ammunition was sent to the frontier yesterday. Prince Milan, with the National cavalry, will shortly proceed to headquarters at Paraczin.

New War Minister.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—Dervish Pasha has been appointed Minister of War.

Recent Casualties.

The Turks estimate the number of insurgents killed and wounded in the recent engagements at 800.

Insurgents Before Niesic.

RAGUSA, April 20.—Eight thousand insurgents are encamped at Duga and Prejeka, barring access to Niesic.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

A Bill to Enlarge the Privileges of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Charges Against Secretary Bristow.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1875.

SENATE.

The Khedive's Present.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive free from duties a wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt, and it was passed unanimously.

Collectors and Supervisors of Internal Revenue.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up the House bill to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to designate and fix points at which Collectors and Supervisors of internal revenue shall hold their offices. He submitted an amendment to strike out Supervisors, so that the bill should apply to Collectors of internal revenue only. Agreed to. He then submitted an additional section abolishing the office of Supervisor of internal revenue from and after the 1st of July next, and providing that the powers and duties of Supervisors, except the power to suspend Collectors and other officers, shall be conferred upon Revenue Agents, but the pay of such agents shall not be increased.

The bill was laid over, Mr. SARGENT making objection to its present consideration.

The Chinese Question.

Mr. SARGENT submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Senate recommend to the President that he cause negotiations to be entered upon with the Chinese Government to effect such change in the existing treaty between the United States and China, as will lawfully permit the application of restrictions upon the great influx of Chinese subjects to this country. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

The Silver Bill.

After the expiration of the morning hour the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was taken up.

Mr. BOGY moved to amend so as to make the silver dollar authorized by the bill to be coined a legal tender for any amount, and also receivable for customs duties, and provided that the relative value between gold and silver of lawful standard be fixed at 15½.

Pensions.

Pending the discussion Mr. BOOTH, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 4,698 of the Revised Statutes so as to allow a pension of thirty-seven dollars per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and leg in lieu of twenty-four dollars per month now allowed. Passed to a third reading.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

By Mr. VANCE (Ohio), to grant to Ohio unsold and unappropriated public lands in that State.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, to limit the power of Courts to punish for contempt.

Also, to enlarge the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The bill provides that whenever any person shall be detained or imprisoned by order of the Senate or House, he shall be entitled to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the person having custody of the person so detained or imprisoned shall, in obedience to the writ, produce to the Court or Judge issuing the writ the person so detained, without any order from either the Senate or House. Any person imprisoned or detained by any Court of the United States, or Justice or Judge thereof, for contempt, shall be entitled to apply to any Court having appellate jurisdiction for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the same shall be issued, served, obeyed, proceeded with and determined as in other cases.

Consular and Diplomatic.

Mr. SINGLETON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, and moved that they be non-concurred in. Agreed to.

The Mexican Outrages.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution reciting the unsettled condition of the Mexican republic and many outrages committed on the persons and property of American citizens living in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande, and requesting the President of the United States to order such military force to rendezvous at some suitable point on the Rio Grande as will be able to enforce existing neutrality laws, to prevent hostilities on the border and to preserve peaceful relations between the two countries, and also requesting the President to direct the General of the Army to proceed in person to the scene of the threatened outbreaks and to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain the peace and protect the honor and dignity of this Government. Referred.

Warning to Officeholders.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, made a report on the case of Charles H. Smith, Journal Clerk, who issued a circular seeking business in the collection of additional bounty claims. The report reprehends severely the action of Smith, but as he had resigned no action was recommended.

The Deficiency Bill.

Mr. WELLS reported back the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill, some of which were rejected and some concurred in without being read to the House.

The Charges Against Secretary Bristow.

Mr. CATE offered a resolution reciting the charges made in a newspaper report affecting the official conduct of B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the remission of forfeiture in the case of the barque Mary Merritt, seized in Milwaukee in June, 1869, for violation of the customs laws, and instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the circumstances, and ascertain on what ground the judgment of forfeiture was remitted, and for what purpose.

Mr. HALE suggested that the charge should be made more definite and specific. He knew Mr. Bristow courted an investigation on every subject with which his name was connected, and he (Hale) believed such investigation would bring him out brighter.

Mr. KASSON desired Mr. Cate to insert in his resolution a provision that the investigation should be conducted with open doors, but Mr. CATE declined so to modify it. The resolution was adopted.

The Indian Bureau.

The bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department was then taken up.

Mr. HUNTON moved an amendment allowing officers on the retired list to be employed as Indian agents. Adopted.

Mr. SPARKS offered an additional section, providing for the admission to United States citizenship of any Indian who may prove to the satisfaction of the courts a record of good character, and a statement creates much comment in official circles, and it is probable that the Cabinet to-morrow will consider this and kindred subjects.

The Deficiency Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to the following Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill: Appropriating $50,000 for the Black Hills Commission, and about $75,000 for the expense of exhibiting articles belonging to the United States at the Centennial.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Diaz Organizing His Forces—The Situation at Matamoras Unchanged.

GALVESTON, April 20.—A special from Brownsville of the 20th says: Diaz is busily organizing his forces at Matamoras. His partisans say it is preparatory to a march on Monterey, but from the fact that he is remaining in the forts around Matamoras it is doubtful about his advance. There is nothing new in the situation, therefore, at Matamoras. A few boxes of arms crossed the river a few days ago for private parties at Matamoras, but the collector for this port gave orders that no more should be crossed while the city is in the hands of the revolutionists without direct authority from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Telegrams have been received here ordering General Potter, the present commander on this line, to duty in Kentucky, and it is reported that he will be relieved by General Devin.

General Labarra is still here with his family, awaiting the approach of the Mexican Federal forces. He seems confident that Matamoras will soon be in the hands of the Government forces. All Mexican officers here assert that Matamoras was only lost through the treachery of General Toledo.

THE OHIO MINERS' STRIKE.

Proclamation by Gov. Hayes—Peace to be Restored by Military Force if Necessary.

COLUMBUS, April 20.—Governor Hayes has issued a proclamation for circulation in the Tuscarawas Valley coal regions, where a strike is now pending, declaring in the most emphatic terms that the reign of terror now existing in that region must come to an end and good order be restored; that miners who are willing to work must not be interfered with, and declaring, further, that whenever the civil authorities inform him that they are no longer able to protect peaceable miners in the pursuit of their calling, he will at once order a sufficient military force to the scene of the trouble, with instructions to disperse the rioters and protect all who are disposed to labor in the mines or elsewhere.

The Texas Cattle Drive.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The Kansas City *Price Current* of to-morrow (Friday) will publish further advices regarding the coming season's drive of Texas cattle. Seventy-seven thousand head are added to the number previously reported, making a total of 335,000 head. Probably one-fourth of these cattle will stop in Northern Texas, some for shipment, but the larger part will go to stock new ranches. The other three-fourths will go to Wichita, Dodge City, Hays City and the Platte river. The bulk of this vast herd is composed of cows, yearlings, two year old steers and heifers. The proportion of three or four year old steers is exceedingly small.

Louisiana Jockey Club Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—First race, 1¼ miles; won by Kilburn; time 2:13½. Second race, 1½ miles, all ages; won by Ascension; time 2:42½. Third race, 1 mile heats, all ages; won by Newbern; time 1:47, 1:45 and 1:46½.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Democratic Lie on Secretary Bristow Nailed.

A Letter from Representative Caulfield.

Reasons Why the House is so Slow with Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1876.

A Lie Nailed.

S. T. Suit has published a card denouncing as utterly false, warp and woof, and without the slightest foundation in fact, the story connecting his name with the alleged payment to B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, of $40,000 as an inducement to him to resign his position as United States District Attorney for Kentucky and to release his (Suit's) distillery.

Letter from Representative Caulfield to Secretary Bristow.

Representative Caulfield, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, has addressed the following letter to Secretary Bristow:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1876. }

DEAR SIR—Yours of yesterday, the 19th, was received at our committee room nearly simultaneously with its publication in the evening papers. In reply I am directed by the committee to say that the article you enclose from the Baltimore *Gazette*, as well as one of the previous day in a Philadelphia paper, was entirely without the knowledge or authority of the committee. In reference to your criticism upon what you are pleased to term "method of your committee," I reply that our committee claims the right to conduct the business with which it is entrusted as it believes to the best interest of the public demands, always having due regard to the rights of every individual, and this committee will believe that your criticism of their action was rather the result of undue excitement on your part than of any just ground of censure of them. The testimony of Judge Bartley made no charge against you, but was simple hearsay as to what he claimed had been told him by Mr. Suit. It contained nothing upon which a cross-examination by you seemed to be demanded. We felt there was no necessity of appraising you of it until we could procure the attendance of Mr. Suit and ascertain from him under oath the exact facts of the case. An officer was dispatched for Mr. Suit, who could not be found at his place of business in Washington. As he lived some few miles in Maryland, his attendance was not procured until last Monday. He testified before the committee in a most earnest and emphatic manner, utterly denying the truth of any charge implied in Judge Bartley's testimony as having been made by him against you. As a matter of course there was nothing further for us to investigate as far as you were concerned, and we felt that no charge had been made and none proven against you. It was, however, agreed that one of the committee should communicate to you what had happened. A gentlemen of the committee accordingly called on you the next morning (Tuesday), and apprised you of the foregoing circumstances. You informed him that you had already heard that these two witnesses had been before the committee. Under these circumstances the subsequent publication of the article you enclosed from the Baltimore *Gazette* can hardly warrant you in saying "I must promptly meet the slander as I find it in public prints, even at the risk of appearing to reflect upon the action of the committee." Left to your further investigation which you demand, the committee will willingly accord to you, if you still desire, but we consider it wholly unnecessary, as there are no charges made or proven against you, and you stand before us with the fullest exoneration of even a suspicion.

I remain, very respectfully, &c.,
R. G. CAULFIELD,
Chairman of Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
HON. B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Judge Bartley has written a letter to Mr. Caulfield, criticising Secretary's Bristow's communication, and stating that the latter denies statements not testified to by Bartley, and concludes by calling upon the Secretary to show that there were no seizures of distilleries pending in the court at the time he resigned.

Democratic Tactics.

The House manifests so little zeal in hastening the legislation of the session, and Mr. Randall is so slow in work on the appropriation bills, that it is beginning to grow apparent that there is some purpose in the delay. It is not all due to stupidity and inexperience. One of the suggestions is that the Democrats mean to leave as short a time as possible between the passage of the bills in the House and the close of the fiscal year on the 30th of June. The Senate would thus be compelled to accept the bills as sent from the House, or allow the Departments to stop for want of funds. There is another reason for delay still more probable. All the stories touching any man who may be a possible candidate for the Presidency are carefully stored up by the Democratic leaders in their private pigeon-holes, and the advice of those who attempt to control is that nothing against any one likely to be nominated at Cincinnati should be investigated at present. The meaning of the slow progress in the House then seems most likely to be that a large amount of work is to remain undone after the nomination of the Republican candidate in order that Congress may have an excuse to remain in Washington a month or two investigating the nominee. This is a very pleasant prospect, and it suggests to the gentlemen who desire to be President a little self-examination and the inquiry, in a strictly personal and private manner, whether they could afford to be investigated after having received the nomination. If any of the candidates feel a little nervous on this subject they would do well to take action of some sort between now and the middle of June to place themselves beyond the reach of the House, the simplest method being to withdraw entirely from the contest. There can be very little doubt that the House intends to find out what sort of man the Republican candidate is, and if good many scandals, if nothing worse, have been filed or indicted for future reference.

Payments to Col. Whitley.

It is known in Government circles that when Judge Pierrepont came into office as Attorney General he found that within two years $80,000 were paid to Col. Whitley by his predecessors, Messrs. Akerman and Williams. Thirty-five thousand dollars of the amount were, it is said, paid to Davenport. To-day a search was made for vouchers to the satisfaction of the courts as to statement creates much comment in official circles, and it is probable that the Cabinet to-morrow will consider this and kindred subjects.

The Deficiency Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to the following Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill: Appropriating $50,000 for the Black Hills Commission, and about $75,000 for the expense of exhibiting articles belonging to the United States at the Centennial.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.

An Attempt to Patch Up a Charge Against the President.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Several of the morning papers endeavor to make a sensation out of some statements made before the Committee on the Expenditures of the Department of Justice, in reference to the Secret Service fund. The gist of the story is as follows:

Some days ago Col. Whitley, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, appeared before the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice and testified to having furnished John I. Davenport, Supervisor of elections of New York, large amounts of money from the Secret Service fund on the order of Attorney General Williams, and stated that he believed that he had certain letters and vouchers at his residence in Boston to prove the fact. Upon the order of the committee he proceeded to Boston, and returned on Wednesday, when his examination was continued. He produced receipts from Davenport amounting to something over $35,000, which money, he testified, he paid to Davenport, about $6,000 on the order of Attorney General Ackerman and the balance on the order of Attorney General Williams during the years 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874. He also stated that his information derived from Attorney General Williams was that the money was paid on the order of President Grant.

After Whitley's examination was concluded, ex-Attorney-General Williams was brought forth with before the committee, and subjected to a most rigid examination. He admitted that the payments were made to Davenport on the order of the President. He said that he regarded the expenditure as legitimate. Davenport was a very capable man at detecting election frauds, and the money was given to him for that purpose. He annually prepared a register of all the legal voters of New York city, which was invaluable in preventing frauds at the polls, and the money was chiefly used for this purpose. The President first ordered him to have the money paid to Davenport. It occurred in this way: He said the President was in New York and Davenport took him to his office and showed him his system and explained it to him. The President was delighted with it, and ordered the money to be paid as Davenport demanded it.

During the course of the examination of ex-Attorney General Williams he was asked what conversation passed between himself and the President when the latter ordered the first payment of money to Davenport, the object of the question being to draw from the witness the admission that he had, as the law officer of the Government, advised the President that such a payment of money was illegal. But the witness answered that he could not recollect precisely what the conversation was.

The amounts appropriated for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, to be expended under direction of the Attorney General, are as follows:

From Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, approved March 3, 1871.

For this sum, or such thereof as may be necessary to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, $50,000.

In 1872-73 similiar resolutions were passed, making the entire appropriation $150,000, of which Whitely says he gave Davenport about $35,000.

Whitley was established in a number of receipts to show the payment of the money in various sums as needed, in accordance with the law. One of these receipts, which is a sample of all, reads as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, SECRET SERVICE DIVN, WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK BRANCH, 61 BROADWAY STREET, }
NEW YORK, August 21, 1871. }

Received of H. C. Whitley, Chief Secret Service Division, the sum of $2,000. To be used by me in the State of New York for the purpose of detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of crime against the United States under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1871, as amended by the act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for additional appropriations for the service of the year ending June 30, and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1871.

(Signed) U. S. Counsel and Chief Superintendent of Elections.

The order upon which the money was first paid was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, August 18, 1871. }

Col. H. C. Whitley, 32 Bleecker street, New York.

SIR: In addition to the sum which you have already been authorized to spend under the appropriation for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, the sum of $5,000 will be placed in your hands, to be used in the furtherance of the object of the appropriation in the city of New York. Mr. John I. Davenport, U. S. Commissioner, has been in correspondence with the President on the subject, and will acquaint you with the particular work in view. You will, of course, see that none of the money is applied to any purpose but that of the appropriation, and at a proper time you will put the department, either orally or in writing, as may seem expedient, in possession of the details of the expenditures. If you will send your receipt in the usual form the money will be promptly remitted.

Very respectfully, A. T. AKERMAN,
Attorney General.

The verbal orders afterward given were by Attorney General Williams, in accordance with this written one. This is the substance of the story which has been "worked up into a sensation by journals inimical to the administration.

BRISTOW VINDICATED.

No Money Paid to Secure His Resignation as District Attorney of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—A *Courier-Journal* reporter visited Col. G. C. Wharton, United States District Attorney, and called his attention to the testimony of T. W. Bartley before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, as published in numerous papers. The statement of Bartley was that S. T. Suit had paid Mr. Bristow a large sum of money after the Secretary had resigned his position as District Attorney of Louisville, to procure the release of certain distilleries belonging to Suit, and seized while Bristow was District Attorney. Colonel Wharton said that no distilleries were seized while Mr. Bristow was District Attorney and he (Wharton) was Assistant, that no distilleries of Mr. Suit have been seized since Bristow resigned, that upon a careful examination of the records of the Court he finds no case against either distilleries or whiskies in which Suit was a claimant or had an attorney.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

Extensive Inundation of Bottom Lands in Illinois.

QUINCY, ILL., April 20.—The water in the Suy levee bottom rose rapidly yesterday, and at noon to-day the overflow extended from the river to the bluff at many points between Hannibal and Louisana at 2 o'clock. The rise in Rockport, where the Suy strikes the bluff, was over twelve inches. Many houses that stood high and dry this morning were surrounded in the afternoon, and the occupants were taken out in skiffs. The water is reported still rising, and it is now feared that the entire country from the river to the Illinois bluffs, the distance ranging from three to seven miles, will be inundated. The farming country between Rockport and Louisiana for miles east of Louisiana is from two to ten feet under water, and many acres of wheat are ruined. About one mile of track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is under water. The river is falling, but it is feared it will be several days before a decline occurs in the overflowed districts.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Exposition war is over.

····Architect Evans has declared the Independence engine house unsafe.

····Chief Hartzell has two stolen silver watches in his possession, awaiting owners.

····There were a great many orders yesterday for script, but nary script went out.

····If Cyrus Bowden will call at Chief Hartzell's office he will find something to his interest.

····There was a slight fire yesterday afternoon at the carriage factory of R. H. Davis, at the corner of Penn avenue and Cecil alley.

····A box of human bones was found yesterday in the fourth story of a building on Market street. No one seems to know how they got there.

····Mr. Dickson, the victim of the gas explosion at the Union Depot, had two ribs broken and his whiskers singed. His injuries are painful, but not serious.

····The Bell perjury case was again postponed by Alderman Burke on account of the absence of witnesses. The hearing will be held next Monday afternoon.

····The friends of William Forsythe, of Kent, Ohio, have been inquiring after him at the Coroner's office, but no such a man has shunied off in this vicinity as far as known.

····There now seems to be little prospect for an extension of the P., V. & C. R. R. as far up the Monongahela river as Brownsville. The farmers decline to give the right of way through their estates.

····Last evening, while a drum corps was passing up Federal street, Allegheny, some person picked up a bushel basket full of potatoes in front of Westerman's grocery store, and ran off with it.

····Frank Kennedy and Joseph Klemm were discharged by the Mayor yesterday in a case brought against them for an alleged attempt to commit a felony recently at a saloon at No. 648 Penn street.

····Mrs. Dalton, a resident of Larimer's station, was struck and killed by the Johnstown accommodation, at Irwins station, yesterday. Her husband was run over and killed near the same place about a year ago.

····Edward Redmond, of the Southside, has constructed for exhibition at the Centennial a complete glass model of the main Centennial building. It is in twenty-three pieces, and can be taken apart and packed up.

····Coroner McCallin held an inquest on Annie Long, daughter of Matthew Long, who died from wounds received at the hands of Pat Ferry some time since. A verdict of death from convulsions was rendered.

····The Coroner's jury in the case of the unknown man who was killed on Wednesday evening, on the P., F. W. & C. R. R., met last evening, and rendered a verdict of accidental death. The body has not yet been identified.

····An effort was made on Tuesday by the workmen at Shoenberger's iron mill, in the Ninth ward, to force an abdication on the part of the new Superintendent. Threats didn't go for much with him. He still holds the field.

····The Custom House was again thronged yesterday with persons seeking silver coin, and in the afternoon the regular business was so much interfered with that payments were stoppbd in order that the other duties might be attended to. The silver current will be started again this morning, but so far nothing lower than half dollars have been paid out.

····Yesterday afternoon a lady while walking on Ninth street near the bridge, had her portmonnaie snatched from her hand by a desperate thief. The theft was observed by a passing gentleman who gave chase to the highwayman, and who gained upon the thief so rapidly that he dropped the purse. After he abandoned his plunder he was permitted to escape.

····It is said upon pretty good authority that only one of all the paintings sent from this city to the Centeunial has been accepted. Mr. Hetzel was the lucky man. It was not so much on account of any fault in the pictures as the crowded condition of the galleries. The works of Miss Way and Miss Turney were consigned to the Women's Pavilion and found a resting place.

····A communication from the publisher of the *Trumpet* assures us that the temperance resolution laid on the table by the Labor Convention was subsequently resurrected, and passed in an amended form. Up to the time the convention adjourned *sine die* this resolution placidly reposed upon the mahogany. The reporter did not watch its career after the final adjournment. We have also received a note from Mr. Torbitt, Assistant Secretary of the Convention, who says the resolution was laid on the table, and not thereafter reconsidered during the session of the convention.

····There is in circulation in the city a petition asking the Legislature to pass Senate bill No. 311, and a resolution directing the Attorney General to proceed against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company for alleged violation of chartered privileges, etc. It is claimed by the friends of the measure that the charter directs that the headquarters of the company shall be in this city; that instead the offices have been transferred to Baltimore; that a majority of the Board of Directors belong to other States, etc., in violation of the charter, and that the company has been discriminating against Pittsburgh in favor of the State. Those opposed to the measure declare that there is a large P. R. R. "snake" in this bill, and that the headquarters of the Connellsville Railway Company are and have been in this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT FLOUR! GROCERIES!

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES,

T. C. JENKINS,

172 & 174 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH, April 20, 1876.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD AND TRANSFERRED my interest in the firm of GERWIG &

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....W. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

RODES at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

IF any one can satisfactorily determine what the Indiana Democracy mean as to the currency question, we will be glad to have them explain. If the design was to be safely on all sides of that question, the Convention evidently succeeded.

THE committee of the House to which was referred to resolution adopted by the Senate, in opposition to the MORRISON tariff bill, have reported modified resolutions, involving so many "ifs" as to really mean nothing at all. As an effort to avoid the responsibility of supporting a free trade measure, it is exceedingly transparent, and contemptible as well.

WE do not know a respectable newspaper in the country which sustained the House in its attempt to detain KILBOURNE, despite the writ of *habeas corpus*. The House itself finally yielded, but ungracefully. As it is, the case is likely to be judicially decided, not by Judge CARTER, but by the Supreme Court of the United States. In the meantime KILBOURNE is remanded to the United States Marshal, in place of the House Sergeant-at-Arms.

JUDGE HILTON declines to respond to the demand of the New York press, so far as to give an explanation of the transfer to himself of the business of A. T. STEWART, in consideration of the sum of $1,000,000, which had been given by Mr. STEWART. The suspicion exists that he does not intend to carry out the purpose of Mr. STEWART, as expressed in the will, to complete the various semi-benevolent enterprises in which he was engaged. Of course, Mrs. STEWART cannot do it, out of the means left at her disposal. It is certainly a curious transaction, and if all is to be done in accordance with the will, the easy way would have been to openly state it at once.

IT is not usual for journals representing one political party, to recognize or compliment any good qualities displayed by officials of another political faith, but we are free to say that Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN, have, thus far, proven careful, attentive and courteous representatives in Congress. They have been ever ready to comply with the wishes of their constituents, irrespective of political faith, and to do their duty by the entire districts they represent. Observation also leads us to believe that they have established a very decided influence in the House at Washington, and that they are rendering us real service. All this does not necessitate our endorsing them for another term; but we are glad to put partisanship aside, and recognize merit where it evidently exists.

IT is said that the ludicrous element exceeded the serious in the late municipal struggle at Chicago. One evidence of this was, when the respectable element had done fighting the so-called bummers at the polls, they quietly gave the said bummers the care of the ballot boxes, *to keep safely till morning!* In the call for meetings, at which outraged citizens were to ventilate their grievances, it was announced that LUMBARD'S Glee Club would enliven the occasion with music! When we get aroused in this city we rarely use a glee club to make music for us. Then came a proposition for a provisional government, to fill up the *interim* between the bad and the good, which was the funniest of all. When Chicago gets started on a political question, it is like the *Tribune* of that city on the currency question—crack-brained and senile.

THE debate in the Senate, at Washington, on a motion to reconsider the bill providing for the counting of the Presidential vote, developed a bit of scandal not generally known heretofore. It is to the effect that THOMAS JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration of Independence, who had the counting of the ballots at a time when he was interested, so manipulated the ballots as to unfairly count himself in. Mr. THURMAN recognized the fact of the rumor by denying its correctness, but admitted, at the same time, that the possibility of such a thing should be avoided, through appropriate legislation on the subject. It is evident that our scandal era is not to be confined to the present, but may reach back so far as to seriously affect the reputations of gentlemen who have been supposed to be so pure and patriotic as to be above reproach.

THE Workingmen's Convention finally adjourned on Wednesday, after a long and very earnest consideration of the many questions brought forward. Much that was resolved on was temperate and right,—a little wild fire obtruding now and then. As a whole, however, the proceedings were deserving of commendation, for their moderation of tone, and their evident purpose to keep the general plans of the organization in harmony with our laws. The Social Democrats, who are very like the French Communists, in their political views, broke away from their brethren, but the others preferred to let them go rather than submit to their dictation. While we do not think the assumption that there is a necessary antagonism between capital and labor, is, in this country a correct one, yet we imagine that moderate and fair conferences between the representatives of the working people may be made productive of general good. We will take occasion to consider, in a little, the teachings of the conference just closed.

THE grain prospects, generally, throughout the country, are thought to be good; and the price of grain, particularly wheat, has again taken an upward turn, under an improved demand. These facts are stated by western journals, to have excited, already, a good influence on trade. Says one, "the outlook is therefore a favorable one—not only for the farmers, but the whole community, the welfare of the one being bound up in the well-being of the other. The past few months have borne heavily upon our commercial interests, business having been at a dead-lock in most parts of the country, chiefly because of bad roads. But there is all the more business to transact when the conditions permit, and it is only reasonable to look for an active trade during the summer and autumn, with that promptitude in payment which accompanies the prosperity of a people. The Centennial bids fair to be not only a Jubilee at Philadelphia, but one of real prosperity to the country as a whole,—bringing good crops, an active trade, a diminution of personal indebtedness, and a purification from the corruption that has so long festered in our local and national politics." These are extensive, but very excellent results, to flow from a single source.

THE Central and Union Pacific railroads desire to settle with the Government. The Central owes the United States Treasury, for interest moneys and bonds $39,268,765; the Union, $36,293,143. In addition to the above, the Government gave the Central Company 11,148,800 acres of land; and the Union 13,222,400 acres. As the Government is likely to press for the amounts due it, these companies mark out certain tracts of land, aggregating on the part of the Central Company, 7,795,200 acres, and on the part of the Union, 10,642,400 acres of land, which they propose to *sell* back to the original donor, at $2.50 an acre,—aggregating, on the part of the Union Pacific $27,006,000, and on the part of the Central $19,488,000. These amounts are to be credited the companies on the books of the Treasury, and bear six per cent. interest; and when the principal and interest compounded shall equal the sum of the bonds and accrued interest, the companies are to be discharged from all obligations to the Government! A small sum is to be paid annually by the two companies, to swell this sinking fund account. The lands offered are selected because they are comparatively worthless,—and the whole proposition illustrates the fact that the Credit Mobilier idea has not died out. After this, who can doubt that the modest proposition of the Texas Pacific should receive attention? It offers to guarantee the Government against loss.

THE verdict in the case of MEYER was yesterday given by the jury, as murder in the first degree. It is said that the counsel of the condemned man will apply for a new trial. The plea of insanity, growing out of the apparent devilishness of manner in which the murder was committed, did not weigh heavily with the court or jury. We have still to say, what we have so often repeated before, that we trust this case, having now been fairly tried, will be summarily disposed of. If the evidence satisfied the jury, as it evidently did, that MEYER was guilty of wilful murder, in so brutal a form as was proven, then the law should be promptly enforced. We hold, that so long as we have capital punishment, the good of society, and its protection against murderers, requires its strict and prompt enforcement. The vigor in which murder cases in this county have been treated of late, has done much to stop the tide of murder. We require the most decided continuance of the same policy. While, where any doubt exists, we admit that the condemned should be entitled to every reasonable consideration, we also think that the demand for protection, on the part of the public, requires the speedy execution of condemned murderers.

HUNTING REPUTATIONS.

The real objective of all the many investigating committees of Congress has been the President of the United States. He commanded the armies which successfully fought the rebels during the war, and inflicted on the rebellion the severest blows it ever received. The Presidency came to him unsought, first as a reward for his great and brilliant service, and second as an expression of confidence at the end of his first term. During President GRANT'S second term of office he has held a place so high in the esteem of the people, that he was freely talked of for a third term. All this gave fullest reason why he should be searched after, and if possible, destroyed. When the BELKNAP revelation came the committee plodded on, calling in the President's brother, and seeking by plausible questions, to cause him to admit that the President was guilty in some such way as BELKNAP was. Then came the BABCOCK revelations, with the same earnest searching, through all the torturous career of the Private Secretary, for something to implicate GRANT. Now and then it was thought a clue was had, but when followed, the innocence of the President appeared in too convincing a light, even for his enemies to assume him guilty. The Safe Burglary business was regarded as sure to inculpate him, but did not. Then came the Real Estate Ring, in which he was certain to be found; and CLYMER bottled up his tears that he might have a copious supply when the time for shedding them came. But KILBOURNE said enough for them to know that while he would resist the attempt of the committee to force him to produce his private books of account, he would readily say to them that the President's name was not on the list. So that source of information suddenly dried up.

Now, however, we have a parade. WHITELY, the pure-minded and reliable Secret Service man, remembers that he paid Commissioner DAVENPORT in all $32,000,—what for he does not know, but thinks to prevent election frauds. Ex-Attorney General WILLIAMS ordered the payment, but the President, he thinks, ordered him to make it. Neither WILLIAMS nor WHITELY know, or even think the money was used for a corrupt or even improper purpose, but the Committee evidently do thus think. They have not before had anything, that, with a little skillful coloring, would answer so excellently in making a case against the President. So this sensation is sent out, to see what will be its effect, before the charge is driven directly home. We can say what we think, very briefly. The Committee have hunted so hard, and been at fault so frequently, that common decency required that they should withhold this last wild and improbable accusation till they had at least something plausible and tangible in regard to it. They have been, however, eager to besmirch the President, and with every insinuation that has come to them, they have gone before the country, to tell what they will have. This last instance out repeats the former ones. The whole business is simply indecent, and will react on its authors. If anything develops, properly and rightly, to show that the President has exceeded his powers, it may be well to look after it, but to start on a general character hunt, is simply atrocious.

CONGRESS AND BUSINESS.

There are certain particulars in which the legislation of Congress has a tendency to promote business growth, but these are not such as are usually thought to affect this result. For example legislation directly bearing on the kind of currency in circulation is not a *sine qua non* to the development of business. Whether we shall have silver or fractional currency is not of moment, as regards business prosperity. The threat of gold resumption does not exert a depressing influence, simply because, in order to have gold at the time named, there must be so much change in many of the details of business that no one can now be certain as to the condition of trade at the time of resumption. Once we have gold as a currency, and the usual trade laws will cause trade to flow as smoothly as ever. But when nothing is done to encourage our industries, or the effort is made to force a mere line of monetary policy, at the expense of all other considerations, we have nothing upon which to rely for business recuperation. This country will very speedily regain its lost prosperity, if Congress will either legislate rightly, or not legislate at all.

We have held, and still think, that had Congress aided the Texas and Pacific Railroad, our industries would be in active operation to-day. It would open up a vast region rich in minerals and with productions which would add largely to the exports of the country. Even during the period of building, it would start into activity our iron manufactories, and through these promote prosperity elsewhere. Our great need, just at the present, is in just this direction. We raise enough of products, but do not keep up enough of manufacturing activity. In the domestic export trade business continues to flourish without imparting any degree of activity to general traffic; mainly, we fancy, because we allow our products to be monopolized by England, neglecting to display any adequate enterprise ourselves in seeking out many and varied foreign markets for what we have to sell. Our products, soil and climate are so varied and so vast that we can and should become the greatest exporting country in the world, instead of which the value of our exports is not much more than half of that of the British isles. The greatest prosperity of our country, however, has not been caused by the export trade, but by an unprecedented activity in domestic pursuits, in railroad building, public works, mining, manufactures and general traffic. If we wish to rise to the full measure of our ability, we must so harmonize production and industry, as that our manufacturing, transporting and producing industries shall work smoothly together. Our railroads should open up our great domain, giving opportunity to farmers and wool growers to go into any part of the country, and engage in their proper avocations. These will necessarily keep our mills in operation, thus providing for the wants of those who dwell in cities, and toil in manufactories for their daily bread.

Our misfortune, at this time, is that Congress is too intent on preparing for the Presidential struggle to give attention to anything else than to hunt after the supposed delinquencies of high officials. We believe the policy of the House to be mistaken, even in view of political contingencies. Whatever may be discovered of personal dereliction in Government officials is of merely negative value; but were legislation perfected, or even seriously attempted, which looked to the promotion of the country's prosperity, it would prove a better means of attracting popular attention and support than anything now proposed. Of course we have no hope that the Democratic House will do anything, but are gratified that signs of business revival appear, irrespective of this.

A SAINTED HINDOO.

Reminiscence of His Career.

The following memorial comes to us from a writer in the interior of the State. We do not precisely like his method of speaking of tragic things, but the facts supplied by the narrative are interesting, if not instructive:

You may have noticed in the papers that Beluchius Jamsuttacheebehoy was mortally wounded the other day by the Nawab of Dada in Ahmeddnugger.

And thus another one of the earth's great and noble ones passes away. I knew him well; I refer to Beluchius Jamsuttacheebhoy, of course. He was in some respects a very remarkable man, even for a Hindoo. I remember that in his earlier years his mind assumed somewhat of a devotional cast; and in the first impulse of his religious fervor he undertook to give his feelings expression by standing upon one leg for sixty-seven years. After he had held that other leg in the air for about thirty-two months, however, his views underwent a change, and he concluded to put it down. It seems but yesterday that he came to me and said that after turning the matter over in his mind it struck him as somewhat absurd for a man to hope to secure eternal felicity by holding up his toes, and that he was now convinced that if he hoped to get into the path of duty he should have to engage in the work of pitching babies to the sacred crocodiles.

I never knew any one to fire his whole soul to a work as Beluchius did to this. To see that saintly Hindoo take a baby and chuck it at a hungry crocodile, was to have your respect for mankind increased. He was an unusually conscientious man, and he never caused the animals any unnecessary annoyance. When one of them would prop its jaws open Beluchius would take any odd twine that he had in his collection and heave them into the animal's mouth with a precision that was little less than marvelous. He acquired dexterity by practicing with a rag baby on a stuffed alligator, and it was a comfort to see the good man going through his exercise with that scrupulous fidelity which always distinguished him.

But he wearied of it at last. He told me that his soul craved something which would develop his higher powers, and so he joined the Thugs. Here the same lofty devotion to duty characterized his conduct. He had a way of garroting a man which brought all the instincts of his better nature into play, and his friends never could sufficiently admire the artistic manner in which he disposed of the various members of his family. It was not so much that he brained both of his parents with a single fling of a boomerang, although that was spoken of at the time as something a little above the average, and it was not that he choked off his grandmother by slipping the clothes line over her head and tightening it by fixing his grandfather to the other end and dropping him out of the window. But when he pinned his aunt to the cellar door with the toasting fork and drove the cook through the roof by putting blasting powder in the stove, people said that the man's services were entitled to some kind of recognition over and above what he deserved for putting his little brothers and sisters in the well and then dropping grindstones on them.

There was something about the man that warmed the heart toward him. After he resigned from the Thugs, he found relief for his yearning after the exercise upon the sacred swing. Often have I seen him run the iron hook through the small of his back or through the calf of his leg, and go humming round and round, scolding the man at the crank for turning so slow; and then he would come down and run in the car of Juggernaut over the ribs of three or four hundred common people, and scrunch them up, and go home feeling all the time that he hadn't done anything near his duty, and wasn't half good enough to associate with thoroughly moral people.

But it is all over now. The alligators may go hungry now as far as he is concerned. Who will go prowling around picking up stray babies for them now? Who will butcher superfluous people in the hearty fashion he used to be so fond of? Who will make slip-nooses of clothes-lines and suspend old people out of the windows, and shoot unnecessary cooks out through the shingles and up toward the stars? Nobody about Ahmeddnugger, any way. One town can't very well grow more than one such man as he. And now this is simple, and modest, and unpretending life is ended, I offer him this little testimonial of my esteem, and sigh to think what a man he would have been to our little community where the coroner might have followed him up and held about fifteen inquests a day, and where he would have given the undertaking business an impulse that would have put it right upon its feet, and enabled some of us to get up corners in coffins.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

"The Modern Macaulay's."

When the eminent citizens called on Dom Pedro on Monday to entertain him with an address, they put on their imperial reserve and tried to keep the reporters out of the room. But the Emperor felt differently, "Send them up," said the friend of Mr. Fish; and the little army went up, undoubtedly as handsome a lot of fellows as the eminent citizens themselves, and far younger and more spirited. Dom Pedro II. has nothing to fear from the newspaper press. No genuine, simple, straightforward, honest man has. Besides, why shouldn't he like to have about him a set of bright fellows, whose wits are as sharp as their pencils? These young men are the Macaulays of occuring events. They are daily gathering the material for a sort of history which leaves behind as antiquated all previous historical writing. At dead of night they compose, not wasting the midnight oil in reeling out crude generalizations or polishing up periods, but telling about things which they saw and of which they were a large part. Snub the reporters! Treat them as lesser creatures in the social scale than the traditional Vice President! Out upon the idea! We join Dom Pedro II. and say, Send them up and treat them well! They are useful gentlemen, and some of them do as good writing as is done anywhere.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Too Many Heirs.

One of the Paris courts has lately had before it a case which exhibits the capacity for matrimonial vagaries that is to be found in the Eternal City. Cardinal Antonelli's nephew married Miss Garcia, whose father was ennobled on the occasion, and who subsequently had the good taste to die and leave his large fortune, as was supposed, to his only heir, the bride. But this fortune had been gained in the West Indies, and it was in a little while evident that there were complications. Numerous Garcias of different shades came forward. Ramor Garcia was one, a certain Mme. Jannesse was another, and these were the children of different negro women to whom dear old papa Garcia had been wedded in his time, more or less irregularly. Other heirs, the children of other dusky beauties, believed their claims too slight and did not come into court. On the Antonelli side it was sought to show that all these particolored relatives were illegitimate, when, behold those impudent people straightway proved that the niece of His Eminence was the daughter of an actress, to whom her papa was married only a long while after the dear child's birth was inscribed in the public records. Justice seems to be a very scandalous and shameless creature when she deals with the family relations of the great.

A Father's Choice.

A wealthy gentleman on the North Side, says the Chicago *Post*, has a lovely Peruvian-blonde daughter, for whose hand there were three ardent suitors. The girl liked them all, declared her inability to choose, and left the matter to her father, who determined that the one who could make the best showing of commercial prosperity should marry his daughter. The first young man had a horse that could trot in '35, three stacks of blue chips on a solvent faro bank, two decollette shirts, and a seal ring. He was bounced. The second suitor had $7,000 in a bank, a first-class position, and was laying up money. The third wasn't worth a red, but had a gauger's commission in his pocket. The old man with tears in his eyes, led him to the daughter, joined their hands, and said: "Bless you, my child, bless you; to be sure, Henri has nothing at present, but if he is energetic, and attends to his work, in less than a year you may be living in Canada, with a fortune at your command."

AFTER YEARS.

Where once we walked together
I walked again to-day,
And a shadowy form beside me
Went with me all the way;
A hand that was white and slender
Held mine in close embrace,
And eyes that were true and tender
Were lifted to my face.
Yet mine were only footsteps
That rustled in the leaves,
For the other form was airy
As mist that twilight weaves.
And never a word was spoken,
And never a whisper heard,
But a thrill, like a strain of music,
Through all my being stirred;
And, down in my heart, an echo
Went singing to and fro,
And the words it breathed had in them
A tone of the Long Ago—
Of a time when the summer sunset
Empurpled all the land,
And adown the shady vistas
We wandered, hand in hand;
With never a thought of sorrow
And never a dream of fears.
Ah! little we guessed the burden
Of all the coming years;
Or that, over the mystic river,
I should stretch my empty hands,
And only the waves could answer
As they whispered to the sands.
But at least from out the silence,
I have now a sweet reply;
When the sunset gold and crimson
Fades from out the western sky,
Then a Presence walks beside me,
And a voice within my heart
Murmurs: "They who love so truly
Even that River cannot part."

THE GAY SEASON IN LONDON.

The Present Attractions of The Great Metropolis.

London society, which is just now tiding toward the metropolis from the country-houses and Continent, is rejoicing in the prospect of an unusually brilliant fashionable season. The queen, who has lived in provoking retirement since the death of Prince Albert, will at last modify the somberness of her widow's weeds, and appear once more as the social head of the court. It is a jubilee for the West End tradesmen, who have been waxing somewhat disloyal amid their long lack of custom; young ladies of good family will be cast upon securing the long-craved opportunity to acquire that prestige which is supposed to be won by having been "presented." There will be a real court once more, with the crown in its midst—frequent "drawing-rooms" at St. James's, garden-parties at Buckingham Palace, opera-balls, and great state-dinners at Windsor: all inspirations to the lesser though scarcely less brilliant gatherings at the houses of dukes and earls, and of those untitled but ambitious social grandees who suffer the slight disadvantage of having made their own money instead of inheriting it. These are not, as with us, hard "times" in England. Trade was never better, and, what is more to the real *bon ton*, rents come in promptly; so that there is no reason why my lord and my lady should not take full advantage of the propitious season, and make the display due to their rank and their marriageable daughters in the purlieus of Vanity Fair.

This, above all others, is the time to be in London. The fogs have vanished, and the sky is as clear as it ever is in that muggy climate. It is no bore to the dull, plodding town which one sees in the winter or in the dog-days. Rotten Row is full every morning of the best horseflesh and the best fashion. Parliament is in the midst of its most debate-impelling topics. The suburbs are in their earliest green of Nature. The races are coming, and soon everybody, from the royal prince to the smallest "city" cad, will be bowling off to Epsom Downs. The pomp and wealth of patrician England are displayed on every hand west of Charing Cross; the clubs overflow with the notabilities political and literary, and with fashionable men of the world old and young; the West End is positively clamorous on pleasant evenings, with the roll and rumble of carriages and hansoms, conveying the party-goers from house to house. When these sights are witnessed, one is prone to think how securely royalty and nobility are, after all, rooted in English life and soil, despite the noise of reformers and the ranting of radicals.

Breakfast.

The philosophy of breakfast seems to be a perplexing one. According to some theories it is best to take a light nip just after waking, and sit down to a substantial meal after a lapse of two or three hours. The *Sanitary Record* (English) sanctions the American custom of a substantial meal soon after rising:

Let a healthy man really "break" his "fast" with a substantial meal, and not break his breakfast with irritating little nips of slops beforehand. After the stomach has at its leisure emptied itself, during sleep, of its contents, and sent them to repair the worn tissues and exhausted nerve force, and the blood has been ventilated and purified by washing and dressing with the window open, then is the time when the most perfect of all nutritive articles, farinaceous food, can be consumed in largest quantities with advantage. Butter also, and fat and sugar, troublesome customers to weak digestions, are then easily coped with, and contribute their invaluable aid to performing the duties of the day. For example, many persons can drink milk to a fair and useful amount at breakfast, with whom it disagrees at other hours. And the widely advertised "breakfast bacon" by its name warns the consumer against indulgence later on in the day. *Cafe au lait* and sweet, creamy tea are to many men poisonous in the afternoon, though in the prime of the morning they are a wholesome beverage to the same individuals.

Let the vigor, good humor, and refreshment, then felt by a healthy man, be utilized without delay in eating a hearty meal immediately after he is dressed, and not frittered away in the frivolities of other occupations. Let not reading, writing or business—muscular, political, or economical—exhaust the nervous system. The newspaper and letters should not be opened, preferably not delivered, till the appetite is thoroughly appeased.

Control of the Wedding Ring.

A curious question was involved in a case tried at the Sheffield County Court, namely, the control of a wife over her wedding ring. The circumstances were as follows: The wife shortly before her death, gave her wedding ring to her mother, at whose house she died. The husband claimed the value of it as a set-off against a claim brought against him for his wife's board and lodging. The Judge decided that a wedding ring comes under a class of articles which the wife has separately and independently of her husband, and which she has the power to keep, but not to give away or leave from her husband. On the contrary, the husband has power to give them away, even during her life. In this case the wife had no power to give away her ring, and the judgment must be accordingly. This may be law, but it seems hard that the wishes of the deceased woman with regard to her ring should not be respected. Had the husband claimed the wedding ring as a matter of sentiment, legal preceedings to recover it would be intelligible, but to demand it as a "set-off" against a claim for board and lodgings is a sad desecration of what was regarded in less pawnbroking ages as a symbol of confidence and eternity.

Hard on the "C's."

We find the following good story in the Washington *Star*: During the time that the late John C. Calhoun was so prominent in political life, and when spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency, he was introduced to visit a negress, whose reputation as a prophetess was very great in her neighborhood. Aunt Sally, as she was called, lived in a little cabin on her master's plantation, but, owing to her advanced age, performed no manual labor. On Mr. Calhoun presenting himself before "Aunt Sally" she asked for his hand, and after examination of the lines said: "Massa Calhoun, you nor no other man whose name begins with C can be President of the United States." The rebuff of his aspirations is well known. Can a C be President? Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Cass did not succeed. Did Mr. Colfax recognize this difficulty and withdraw from political life?

Pandering to His Feelings.

A Detroit lady was trading at a Woodward avenue avenue dry goods store the other day, when she ran short of money and asked the clerk to put the balance on the books. He cheerfully agreed and said he would send the bill to her husband. "You'd better send it to me," she said, as he figured up the cost. "I've got a peculiar husband. If that bill reads eleven dollars for sugar, coffee and tea he'd give me the money without a word. If it reads for balance in dry goods he'll see you in Texas before he pays it. Make it out for groceries. It is my duty as a good wife to pander to his feelings."

—It must be evident to every one who has watched their proceedings that the Southern Conventions are turning out a very much better class of delegates for Cincinnati than our friends, the Democrats, could have supposed possible. So far only one State has sent an "instructed" delegation. Even in South Carolina, where we have been taught to look for nothing but "carpet-baggers" and field hands, Governor Chamberlain succeeded, by a splendid display of courage and ability, in securing a place in the delegation, and the whole body is unquestionably independent. It is already plain that the Southern delegates will neither vote *en masse* for any one candidate, nor offer the negotiable material which many have predicted.

NEW BOOKS.

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY ANCIENT AND MODERN, by Joseph Haven, D. D. Late Professor of Systematic Theology in the Theological Seminary at Chicago, and late Professor of Intellectual and moral philosophy in Amherst College, and author of "Mental Philosophy," &c. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

This is the latest work of the great author, and embraces the ripest fruits of his genius and extensive learning. It is a clear, methodical, classification and analysis of the great schools of ancient and modern philosophy—and is written in a spirit of great fairness, and with a full appreciation of the distinctive elements of each school. It is not a text book for the schools, but is a historical work. It is written with a rare grace of style that aside from the intereast of the subject, fascinates the reader, and charms while it instructs. We hardly know of a book of the class which is as entertaining, and yet compasses so much in so condensed a form.

MEMOIR AND CORRESPONDENCE OF CAROLINE HERSCHEL, by Mrs. John Herschel, with potraits. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is a very interesting book. Caroline Herschel was the assistant of Sir Wm. Herschel in his astronomical researches, and she literally gave up her life, with all the intensity of woman's devotion, to aid him in that work, which has made his name immortal. This volume is made up almost exclusively of letters and diaries written by Caroline, which trace the work of Herschel, and give an inside picture of the work of the great astronomer, that is all the more interesting and valuable from the fact that the greater part of the information given is entirely new to the world. Caroline Herschel was a woman of great breadth of intellect, who discovered eight comets herself and who had a name that was honored by royalty and by the most distinguished representatives of letters in Europe, but all her interest seemed to be centered in her brother and all she did was but in assistance to him. He was worthy of such devotion, and the book reveals the glimpses of his character, which show that the man, in all that constitutes noble manhood, was even greater than the astronomer. It is an exceedingly valuable and entertaining volume.

THE FALLEN ANGEL By Alexander Dumas, Published by T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia, and for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

This is a story of life in Paris among nobles and in Court circles—in which love, diplomacy, intrigue, and death are comingled so as to make the requisite spice to suit those who must have their romances highly seasoned.

THE CHILD OF WATERLOO By Geo. W. M. Reynolds, Published by T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

This book, like all else of Reynold's writhing, is of the blood-curdling, sensation character. It will delight those whose mental pabulum must be of the horrible character.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Solicitor—JOHN H. KIRKPATRICK.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT.
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

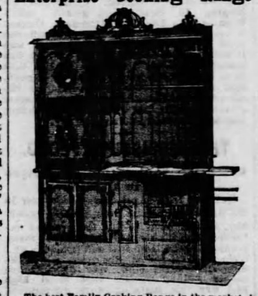
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d48

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enterprise Cooking Range



The best Family Cooking Range in the market, is economical in fuel and easily managed.

Every Range Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Also, the Little Giant Family Portable Range, requires no brick setting, has water back, and works to perfection.

Also, Hotel Ranges, Steam Tables, Broilers, Coffee Urns, &c.

WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS,
147 WOOD STREET.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

10 CASKS POTASH. FOR SALE BY
April 5, 1876. J. R. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
NEW DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, ETC., ETC.

Our Spring assortment of Low, Medium and Fine Dress Goods will now be found unusually complete and attractive, and New, Fresh Goods at the very Lowest Prices.

At 12½c, new styles in Spring Plaids.
At 12½c, a nice assortment Sateen Striped Goods.
At 15c, new Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 18½c, choice new Spring Plaids and Stripes.
At 25c, new Mixed Dress Goods—a bargain.
At 30c, new Centennial Plaids.
At 35c, extra value in new Centennial Plaids.
At 37½c, a special bargain in all-wool Plaids.
At 35c, beautiful line new Plaid Debeges.
At 30, 35, 45 and 50c, Pongee Mohairs, a good bargain.
At 45 and 50c, a bargain in new Silk Pongees.
At 50c, beautiful variety of fine Dress Goods.
At 50c, new Poplins, warranted to wash without shrinking.
At 18½c, good value in Striped Japanese Silks.
At 25c and upward, best value in Japanese and Striped Silks.
At 12½c to $1 per yard, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

All qualities and numbers in American and imported Black Cashmeres at our usual lowest prices.

A full line of Mourning Dress Goods of all kinds at very low prices.

In our Silk Department, new lines of Black Dress Silks and newest shades in Colored Dress Silks have been added, making it now the most complete it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and prices still lower than usual. All the latest shades for street wear in a full line of qualities at special low prices.

A very fine assortment of new Striped and Check Silks.

New patterns in striped and Checked Mourning Silks at very low prices.

NOTICE—In deference to the best interests of those in my employ and the Store will be closed on Saturdays at 9 P. M., and trust that my customers will kindly assist in carrying out the public convenience, by calling during the early part of the day.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
1,500 Pieces New Spring Dress Goods

In magnificent new styles and designs, comprising all prices, from 12½c to one dollar per yard. Altogether the handsomest and most complete opening of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends.

Black and Colored Silks.

A stock of these goods unsurpassed in variety in this market, and we guarantee them to be unequaled in price, and were bought at a large auction sale in New York last week.

2,000 PIECES

Of New and Handsome styles of PRINTS. No imperfect or damaged goods among these, but all new and fresh, and as low in prices as imperfect goods and last styles are sold anywhere.

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

We offer four of the best known makes of yard wide BLEACHED MUSLINS at 6¼c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c. This is the best value that ever was seen shown in bleached goods in the entire history of the dry goods trade.

BARGAINS

In Gloves and Hosiery.
In Lace Goods and Ties,
In Collars and Cuffs.
In Towels and Napkins.
" In Table Linens,
And Damasks

Suits! Suits!
500 NEW SUITS and OVERDRESSES. These we will open on THURSDAY, April 20th, and invite the special attention of Ladies to them.
NEW GOODS DAILY.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

PATENTS.
PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,
Offices, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 8th St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

HOTELS.
SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL,
CORNER
Seventh Ave. and Liberty St.
H. W. Kanaga & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Will open for the reception of Guests on or about APRIL 15, 1875. d65

PLOW WORKS.
ALEX. SPEER & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,
Globe Plow Works,
DUQUESNE WAY,
Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.
Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds Road and Grading Plows

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
WEDNESDAY
AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
SACQUES, SHAWLS,
Suits, White Goods, &c.

We have now open a very fine variety of Ladies' and Misses' New Spring Sacques, Black and Colored Suits, Overdresses, Costumes, New Spring Shawls, just received, at our usual lowest prices.

Ladies' Black Alpaca Suits and Overdresses.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Suits and Overdresses.

Ladies' Suits and Overdresses made in new Spring materials, trimmed and made in the most fashionable styles, at very low prices.

Ladies' Calico and Chintz Suits in a large variety of styles, very cheap. Also, Ladies' Calico and Chintz Morning Wrappers.

Large purchases last week of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Suits in newest Spring Styles of Cassimeres and Cloths, enables us to offer at very low prices a great variety made in latest Spring Styles.

A fine assortment of small Boys' and Children's Suits, all sizes.

Also, opened to-day, a new and large assortment of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, lowest to finest qualities, at less than usual prices.

Special bargains in new White Dress Goods. Satin and Lenzine Striped Piques, Plain, Barred Striped and Figured Jaconets and Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarlatanes, Puffed and Tucked Muslins, at very low prices.

A lot of remnants of fine Linen Lawns, at a great bargain.

A full line of Black Hern

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 21, 1876.

Business at the banks and among our merchants flows on so evenly that we cannot vary the general report for several days past. There is a fair demand for discounts,—not up to the capacity of our banks,—but enough to make business fairly good. Rates continue moderate, although they have hardened a little within the past few days. The combination among our manufacturers to strengthen prices, has added a little to the profits of trade. The feeling is very decidedly present, among all our business classes, that the coming summer will prove much better to the peculiar industries of Pittsburgh than have at least two years past. We advise our people to prepare for the moderately active business evidently before us, and to do all in their power, through cheerful activity, for the promotion of the general trade of the city. Money is plenty, and holders of gilt edged paper can name their own rates for discount.

The Sub-Treasurer continued the redemption of the fractional currency in silver coin. The denominations of the latter are 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents. The 20 cent, or double dime piece, is a comparatively recent authorization, and we doubt whether a sufficient amount has yet been coined to supply the demand, but this will soon be remedied by the Superintendent of the mint. So far, fifty cent pieces only have been paid out here. The amount of fractional currency which may be presented at the Sub-Treasuries at one time is limited to $100. The larger sums must go to Washington, and silver coin checks will be returned on whatever Sub-Treasury the sender may request. The amount of silver coin authorized to be paid out is limited to the fractional currency outstanding, which, on the books of the Treasury, would appear to be about $42,000,000, but it is believed, on strong evidences of loss and destruction in the early series of the fractional notes, that the real amount now in existence is not over $30,000,000. The better opinion is that, by actual redemption in silver coins, this amount will be found not to exceed $28,000,000. Should this prove to be the case, and the silver coins popular, Congress will, of course, make a further authorization, and the coins be made exchangeable for greenbacks.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	112	6-20's 1865—coupons	121
U.S. 5's, 1881, coup	121½	10-40's,	116⅝
" 1864, all called. —		Currency 6's	126¼
" 1865	116⅛	5-20's, per cents,	116¼
" 1867	117⅝	10-40's—coupons	118
5-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS			
N. Y. Cen	113¼	Ohio & Mississippi	16½
Erie	15½	Union Pacific	64¼
L. S. & M. S.	99⅝	Toledo & Wabash	2⅝
C. C. & I. C.	4⅝	Harlem	136
Pa. Coal	39¼	Adams Express	107
Del. Lackawanna & W.	90	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	54½	U. S. Express	70½
Do. Central	81⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85¾
North Western com	49	Pacific Mail	19½
Do. Pref.	59	Fort Wayne	101½
Rock Island ex. div.	102¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	16½
Ft. Wayne	127	Iron Mountain	20
Pacific Mail	19¾		
Western Union	68¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (8)	54½	Cen. Trans (A)	47½
Reading (8)	22¼	Empire (A)	52¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (20)	—	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (A)	101¾
Oil Creek (8)	12½	Penn. R. R. 7's (A)	85½
Cons. Valley (8)	5	North Pacific bonds	—
A. V. R. R. Income 5's			

NEW YORK, April 20, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $240,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $45,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. The shipments of specie to-day were $ 767,000. Sterling was quiet at 487 @489¾. Gold opened at 113¾, and closed at 113. The carrying rate for Government was 3. Loans were also made flat. Government were firm. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet. There was no depression in the Stock Exchange early in the day, in consequence of a break in two prominent investments—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and New Jersey Central. The belief is generally expressed that the coal combination is about to be dissolved, owing to the decline of business and the unpromising prospect of the summer's work. Prominent holders of Michigan Central are known to be largely interested in coal roads, and it is supposed will secure selling these stocks to-day. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which closed yesterday at 113, fell off to 109 regular and 168 seller sixty. New Jersey Central sold as low as 98¾, against 100 yesterday. The former extremes were recovered to 111 and reacted to 110, and the latter rallied to 98¾. Chicago & Alton sold at 160 for common and at 167½ for preferred, a small fraction of 1 per cent. in both cases, supposed to be on account of the floods in the West. Michigan Central declined from 52¾ to 50⅞. Lake Shore from 70¾ and C. C. C. & I. from 31¾ to 30. The market closed heavy, with prices in most instances at the lowest of the day. The transactions aggregated 167 000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 34,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 7,500 Erie, 14,000 Erie, 2d, 10,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 17,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 121¾@120 of '65, 118¾ do '65 new, 115¾ do of '67, 118¾ do of '68, 122; do 5s, 117¾; 10-40's, 115¾; coupons, 118; currency 6's, 125¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 103; Virginia, new, 94; do old, 34; Tennessee, old, 43; do new, 40¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, 14½; do preferred, 23; Pacific Mail, 19⅝; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 7; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85¾; American Express, 60; United States Express, 66, ex. div.; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 15; do preferred, 33; Harlem, 139; do preferred, 141; Reading, 22¼; Michigan Central, 50¾; Panama, 97; Union Pacific, 64¾; Lake Shore, 64¾; Illinois Central, 97¾; Northwestern, 49; do preferred, 59; Northwestern common, 49; do preferred, 85½; C. C. & I. C., 30; New Jersey Central, 97; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 39½; do preferred, 75; Toledo & Wabash, 102¾; do preferred, 103; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Terre Haute, 10½; preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 99¾; preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17; Missouri Pacific, 11¾; Ontario, 7; preferred, 43½; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 17; Hannibal & St. Joe, 16¾; Central Pacific Bonds, 106; Union, 103¾; land grant, 98; Sinking Fund, 97¾.

LONDON, April 20.—The Bank of England rate was 2½ per cent. The bullion in the Bank increased £394 000 in the past week; the amount to-day was £24,000. The proportion of Bank reserves to liability is 47 5-8 per cent. Consols, 96 1-16; 5-20s of '65, 103¾; do of '67, 103⅝; 10-40s, 109½; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 112; Erie, 14¾; preferred, 23.

PARIS, April 20.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 14,450,000 francs in the past week. Rentes, 66f 62½c.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—United States new 5s, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 20, 1876.

Trade continues very quiet, and the market is weak and drooping. United was quoted at $1.79¾ at 80; $1.76¾at.77½ for Union, and immediate shipment at $2.62½. Refined continues dull and weak; there does not appear to be enough doing to establish rates.

The on to Richmond project is again being agitated, and there is a possibility that it may yet amount to something more than talk.

Oil barrels dull. Sales of countries at $1.75; and city make at $1.20—but few cities offering now under $1.25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Reed	Model o w	948
S. Craig	Star o w	249
W. H. McKelvy	Central o w	246
Robinson	Empire o w	80
C. C. Beggs	Citizens o w	86
Total		1,588

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	613
Liberty O. Co	Do	263
Crystal O. W	Tale M. & Co	80
Total		896

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	228
Standard O. Co	Warden, F. & Co	32
Total		260

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. W. Forter m	1	W. G. Price & Co	2
J. Reamer m	2		5
Total			

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R.

Lucy Fur o	13	Mullins & Mc'l	1
Carnegie Bros m	3	Byers McC & Co m	1
Total			18

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. T. S. W m	12	Chess S. & Co m	2
Isabella Fur o	10	Pgh L. Wks m	2
Graf B. & Co m	5	Lewis O. & P. Co o	6
Pgh F. & I. Co o	5	Lindsay & McC m	5
Lucy Fur o	2	Nimick & Co m	1
Lewis D. & Co m	3	Laughlin & Co o	5
Carnegie & Co	3		
Total			60

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

S. B. & Co o	1	Hussey W. & Co o	2
Graf B. & Co o	1	Maloney & L st	1
J. Marshall m	1		
Total			12

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ST. LOUIS per JOHN L. ROADS.—40 sks bran, 21 do s stuff, W. Britten; 21 do, 7 do bran, C. C. Williams; 150 do, H. Schmelbach; 74 do s stuff, B. Kaez & Son; 82 barrels c tar paint, H. A. Clifford & Co; 16 tons p iron, Lindsay & McC; 227 d bloomers, Nimick & Co; 20 cases blitters, Hostetter & S; 300 cases l ores, J. Palmter & Son; 667 sks corn, J. M. Consl ors, J. Palmter & Co; 1,000 do, Vandergrift; 300 do wool Washington Co., (Penna.) shoep, averaging 112 lbs, at 7c, which last week would have sold readily at 7½c. Geo. Henwood was the seller, and Henry Erisman the buyer.

QUOTATIONS.

Wooled—Extra 112@120 lbs			7.00@7.25
" Prime 98@100 lbs			6.50@6.75
" Good 82@90 lbs			6.00@6.25
" Fair 78@80 lbs			5.50@5.75
" Common 70@75 lbs			4.50@5.00
Clipped—Prime 90@100 lbs			5.00@5.25
" Good 80@85 lbs			4.50@4.75
" Fair 78@80 lbs			4.00@4.25
Indiana, according to quality			5.00@6.50

HOGS

The market has stiffened up somewhat within the past day or two, in consequence of the very light receipts, and, as compared with the early part of the week, prices are 15@20c ₩ cwt higher; as compared with this day week, they are still considerably lower. The demand continues light, and a few cars over and above actual wants would cause the market to decline again. The feeling prevails that current rates are not likely to be maintained, hence there is a very general disposition manifested to take hold sparingly—neither butchers nor shippers are buying any more than they can possibly help.

QUOTATIONS.

Common to prime Philadelphia Hogs			5.30@5.40
Common to prime Yorkers			7.50@5.20
Roughs			5.00@7.50

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 20, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₩ 20s 30 lb
2d select.. 35a 40 lb
1st select.. 60a 70 lb
Acid, Citric. 1.65@1.68 lb
Oxalic.... 17a 20 lb
Tartaric.. 54a 60 lb
Alcohol..... 2.20a2.40 gal
Aloes, cape. 18a 20 lb
A Barb..... 40a 50 lb
Socot..... —
Alum..... 3¼a 4¼ lb
Amm., Aq. 8a 12 lb
Carb ..... 20a 22 lb
Arnica, Flor 20a 22 lb
Assafœtida. 25a 30 lb
Bals. Copaib 90a 95 lb
Canada.... 50a 60 lb
Bay Rum.... 2.75a4.00 gal
Bis, Sub car 2.75a3.00 lb
Sub nit.... 2.60a2.25 lb
Blue Mass.... 45 lb
Vitriol .... 11a12 lb
Borax, ref'd 14a 17 lb
Brim., Roll. 4a 5¾ lb
Flor, sulp. 5a 6 lb
Buchu..... 20a 25 lb
Calomel Am 1.15 lb
Camphor ref 60a 65 lb
Camwood.... 8a 9 lb
Chamo. Ger 80 lb
Rom..... 30 lb
Chloral Hyd 2.50 lb
Chlorofor.... 1.00a1.15 lb
Cincho. Pale 70a 80 lb
Red..... 1.20a1.30 lb
Yellow..... 20a 30 lb
Cochineal.... 70a 80 lb
Copperas.... 2a 3 lb
Cream Tar.... 45a 50 lb
Cubebs..... 15a 20 lb
Dovers Pow'd 1.50a1.60 lb
Ergot..... 2.00 lb
Ether, Nit. 45a 48 lb
Sul..... 70a 75 lb
Ext. Log'wd 13¼a14 lb
Liqu. Cal. 38a 45 lb
" Ital 28a 30 lb
Fustic..... 3a 4 lb
Ginger, Pure 20a 30 lb
Howard's.... 45 lb
Indigo, Mad 1.00a1.20 lb
S. F. I. 1.00a1.25 lb
Iodine..... 4.00a4.50 oz
Iodoform.... 85 oz
Juniper Ber 7a 9 lb
Logwood.... 2¾a 3¾ lb
Madder..... 12a 17 lb
Magnes, Cal 80a1.00 lb
Carb.... 45 lb
Manna, Fla. 80 lb
Morph. Sul. 4.35a4.60oz
Nit. Silver.... 96 oz
Opium..... 6.60a6.80 lb
Pow'd..... 9.20a9.40 lb
Quinine..... 2.30a2.40 oz
Root, Gent. 8a12 lb
Ginseng.... 1.00a1.20 lb
Gin. E. I. 17 lb
Jalap P. 27 lb
Ipecac P. 1.85 lb
Liq. Pot. 15 lb
Rhubarb.. 1.00a1.50 lb
" Pow 1.00a1.50 lb
Sar. Wood 20 lb
Sar. Mex. 28 lb
Senega .... 1.00a1.20 lb
Squills.... 16 lb
Val. Eng. 45 lb
Ger.... —
Saffron, Am. 60a 80 lb
Sal Ammon 14a 18 lb
Nit. 10a 12 lb
Glauber.. 2¼a 4 lb
Rochelle.. 39 lb
Soda Ash.. 2a 3½ lb
Sel. Can'y 14a 15 lb
Sarsaparilla.. 2.50 lb
Hemlo.... 7½a 8 lb
Mustard.... 38 lb
Senna, Alex. 35a 40 lb
E. I. Ave 22a 24 lb
Tinnev.... 28 lb
Shellac..... 45a 50 lb
Soap, Castile 11a 14 lb
White 12a 21 lb
Mott..... 8a 9 lb
Bi Carb.. 5a 6 lb
Spirits Turp. 2.55a3.00 oz
Varnish.... 2.00a2.50 gal
Sugar Lead. 24a 28 oz
Turpen. spts 50a 60 gal
Var. Copal 1.35a2.00 gal
Copal .... 1.35a2.00 gal
Damar.... 1.00a1.40 gal
Japan.... 75a1.10 gal
Venet. Red 2¼a 4½ lb
Whiting.... 3¼a 2½ lb

New York Wool Market.

The *Bulletin* of Wednesday says: The general market for domestic grades still shows a want of vitality. Quotations are nominal, and buyers thought they could discover slight symptoms of an increasing demand, but were mostly doomed to disappointment, and the buyers in attendance continue to confine themselves to such small selections as have characterized the movement for weeks past. Here and there a holder whose stocks have become reduced and broken shows a faint disposition to exhibit greater steadiness on the desirable parcels left, but, as a rule, the tendency is to keep wool on the move and get rid of as much of the odd clip as possible, especially as neighboring markets report a pretty full accumulation, and are looking for customers on quite as easy terms as are allowed here on all clothing woo's. For carpet worsted wools the inquiry continues fairish, and on good lots a comparatively steady feeling is reported, but for fancy kinds the market has a dull and somewhat slack appearance. Manufacturers as a rule are reporting nothing encouraging, the distribution of cloth this spring having ran much behind, even on the calculations of many who were looking for a poor trade, and under the present outlook production is not likely to be greatly stimulated. Prices on everything offering have too irregular a tone to admit of a very close quotation, but the advantage in the main lays with the buyer still and most of the figures openly asked are somewhat higher than can readily be obtained. On the new clips there seems to be an indisposition to become at all interested as yet, the high views of the Pacific Coast growers having discouraged the trade and induced many to simply hold aloof altogether until they are approached with tenders of terms somewhat within the bounds of reason as compared with the rates at which wool can be distributed. Foreign clothing wools are not in very large stock, and holders look for figures which are very full, considering the condition of the market. The demand, however, is moderate, and concessions would have to be made in order to move any stock.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—XXX, 47@50c; XX, 43@46c; X, 41@46c; No. 1, 45@48c; No. 2, 42@46c; coarse, 40@45c; combing, 5@50c. New York and western—XX, 47@50c; No. 1, 45@48c; No. 2, 42@46c; coarse, 40@45c; combing, 45@50c; delaine, 50@53c. Michigan, unwashed, 35@42c; extra pulled, 32@37c; super, 37@ 44c; combing, 42@43c; lambs, 37@40c; Tub washed, 45@53c; Canada fleece, 37@39c; do pulled, 47@50c; Cape, 33@36c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1876.

FLOUR—Flour nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; No. 2 spring Chicago $1.02¾ spot; $1.04¼ seller May; $1.04¾@1.04¾ seller June; No. 3 92¾@92¾c; rejected 82c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 47¾@48c spot; 47¾c seller April; 46¾@47c seller May; 47½c seller June. Oats quiet; No. 2 32½c spot; 31¾@32¼c seller May; 33@33¼c seller June. Rye quiet at 66¾c. Barley firm; 62¾c spot; 60¾@63¾c seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $21.96@22.00 spot; $22.20 seller June; $22.40@22.50 seller July. Lard dull; $13.15 spot; $13.17½ seller May; $13.32½@13.35 seller June; $13.45 seller July. Bulk meats quiet at 8½, 12@12¾c.

WHISKY—Sold at 1.07 on a fill at 1.06¾.

On Call Board wheat was unchanged. Corn ¼c lower; 48c May. Oats unchanged. Pork lower; $21.93 May; $22.17½ seller June. Lard easier; $13.15@ 13.17½ May; $13.32½@13.35 June.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Flour in moderate export and home trade demand; receipts 7,500 barrels; Nos. 2 and 3 superfine western and State $4.50@5.10; common to fair extra $5.15@5.70; choice $5.80@6.70; white wheat extra $5.75@7.75; extra Ohio $4.90@7; St. Louis $5.75@9. Rye flour at $5.12½@5.25. Corn meal $2.90@3.25. Wheat steady; receipts 17,000 bush; rejected spring $1.10; ungraded $1.12@1.20; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.25. No. 1 $1.18@1.19. No. 1 Milwaukee soft spring in store $1.38. No. 2 nominally $1.12@ 1.15. Rye; western 86@88c. Barley firm; No. 2 Canada delivered 87½c. Malt quiet. Corn heavy; receipts 15,000 bush; mixed and no grade 49@ mixed graded 54½c. Oats lower; western mixed and State 44c. May and June 43½c. Coffee firm; jobbing at 15¾@19¾c. Sugar steady. Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 8¾c; refined 14¾c; 13¾@21¾c. Turpentine steady. Rosin quiet at $1.80@$1.90. Eggs declining; State and Pennsylvania 17½@18c; western 18¾@17½c. Pork quiet at $22.62½@22.85. Beef unchanged. Cut meats; western quiet. Middles dull; long clear western 12¾c; do city 12¾c. Lard firm at $13.50@13.44. Butter steady; western old 17@34c; State 25@34c. Cheese quiet at 8@12¾c. Whisky held at $1.12 at the close.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Clover seed 16@ 18c. Petroleum quiet; crude 11c; refined 14¾c. Flour quiet; extra $4.25@4.62½; Minnesota family $5.75@6.00. Wheat held firmer; Pennsylvania red $1.50; amber $1.54@1.53; white $1.55. Rye 82c. Corn steady; yellow 60@70c; mixed 67@68c; white 67c. Oats held stiffer; white 46@51c; mixed 44c. Whisky; western $1.12. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county creamery 31@34c; firsts 24@25c; seconds 20@20c. Cheese firm; New York 12¾@ 14c. Eggs quiet; western 18@20c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Cotton quiet and firm at 12¾c. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.20@1.30. Corn dull at 50@53½c. Oats steady at 41@43c. Rye quiet at 75@76c. Barley firm and in fair demand. Pork dull at $22.25. Lard quiet; steam 13@13¼c; kettle 13¾@ 14c. Bulk meats quiet at 8¾, 11¾@11¾c. Bacon firm; 9¾, 12¾@13¼c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.07.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 20.—Flour dull. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1.38; No. 1 white Michigan $1.28½; No. 2 do $1.18; amber Michigan spot and seller April $1.23½; seller May $1.25½; seller June $1.26¾; No. 3 red $1.13. Corn: high mixed steady at 56c; seller April 54½c; seller May 52c; low mixed quiet at 53½c; Kansas 54c; damaged 49c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 seller June 41c; Michigan 41c.

Foreign.

LONDON, April 20.—Linseed oil 22¾s.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Cotton steadier at 6⅝@ 6¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 6,000 American. White wheat average California 9s 9½@10s 1d; Club 10s 8d; winter 9s 8½@10s. Cheese—Old, 57s; new, 53s @58s. Cheese 62s. Refined petroleum 11¾@12¾; spirits 9d. Common rosin 4½s. Lard 58¾@59¼s.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 20.—Flour steady; western superfine $4.00@4.50; common extras $4.75@5.25; Wisconsin do. $5.25@7.25; Minnesota do. $5.25@ 7.25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5.00@7.25; Illinois $6.25@8.50; St. Louis $5.50@ 9.00; fancy Minnesota $7.25@8.50. Corn: mixed and yellow 70@73c. Oats: mixed to No. 2 white 45@50c; rejected 42@47c; No. 1 white 54@56c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Sugar: prices stronger; fair to fully fair 7¾@8c; strictly prime 8¼c; yellow clarified 9¼@9¾c; white clarified 10¼@10¾c. Molasses: demand good; prime fermenting 43@45c; prime to strictly prime reboiled 46@50c. Corn advanced; sales of white at 65c. Other articles unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.14; hard $1.25; No. 2 $1.06¾; No. 3 86c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed fresh 51¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 37¾c. Barley drooping; No. 2 spring 91c; No. 3 82c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1 71½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.15@ 1.49. Corn firm at 47@48. Oats easy at 39@42c. Rye quiet at 73c. Provisions little doing; unchanged. Whisky nominally $1.07.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Cotton, Flour and Grain dull and unchanged. Provisions—Pork $22.50. Lard quiet at 13¼c. Bulk meats quiet; 8¾, 11¾@ 12c. Bacon steady at 9¾, 12¾@13c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; S. W. 11c test 11c; F. W. 150 test, 12c for car lots.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Cotton steady at 12¾c; sales of 1,100 bales; receipts 440 bales. Flour, Grain and Provisions firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 20.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1.45. Corn quiet; old 67c. Oats dull; State 40@41c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Beeves: receipts 1,480 head, making 8,770 for three days, against 8,200 the same time last week; quality fair; trade very slow at a reduction of ¼c, or about $1 per head; really prime and extra steers 1,450 to 1,550 lbs at 11@11¾c; common to very good 1,100 to 1,400 lbs at 9@10¾c; common to good Texas and Cherokee 8@9c. Sheep: receipts 4,400 head, making 7,470 for three days, against 9,800 the same time last week; market fairly active at a fraction reduction; common to prime unshorn 6@7¾c; good clipped 7¾@8c; a few sorting lambs at 12@13c; some choice yearlings at 8@8½c. Swine: receipts 3,540, making 9,680 for three days, against 9,100 the same time last week; none offered alive.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Cattle: receipts 5,800 head; market dull and weak, ending lower; poor full; prices range at $3@5.30; good shipping $4.25@ 4.65; choice to extra $4.75@5.37½; shipments 4,000; Hogs: receipts 19,000 head; market dull and weak; 5c lower; bacon $7.15@7.90; shippers $7.80@8.00; Philadelphias $8@8.30; shipments 4,400. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; in better demand and firmer; good to choice natives $5@6; best $6.25@6.75.

BUFFALO, April 20.—Cattle: receipts 748 head; total for the week 9,488; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; this week has been the dull; slowest for three months. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 7,200 head; no market to-day. Hogs: receipts 1,400 head; total for the week 10,000; Yorkers $7.60@7.70; medium heavy holding at $8.00@8.10.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Hogs easier; Yorkers and bacon $7 75@7.75, butchers $7.40@7.70. Cattle better feeling; good to choice native steers $4.70@ 5.12½; medium to fair $4.12½@4.37½; fair to choice cows $3.50@4.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Hogs dull; common to good $7.25@7.50; fair to medium heavy $7.75 @8.00.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Hogs quiet and unchanged; receipts 850.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The package trade in domestics and prints was moderate, but woolen goods continued quiet. Foreign goods were dull. Fine bleached shirtings were active and firm. Cheviots were firm in prints and ginghams and cottonades reduced ¼c. Cotton dress goods are dull and weak. Worsted dress fabrics are in steady demand. Shawls are dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton quiet at 12¾@ 13 7-16c; futures closed weak; April 13 3-16@13 7-32c; May 12¾c; June 13¼@13 7-32c; July 13 23-32c; August 13 27-32c; September 13¾@13 25-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales of 3,800 bales; quotations unchanged; net receipts 639 bales; gross 804; exports to Great Britain 3,800; to continent 1,700; stock 208,867.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 bbls whisky, G. H. Bennett; 10 do, A. Holder Bro; 10 do, J. McCullough; 10 do, J. J. Speck & Co; 25 do, S. McCricket; 3 hhds c h cider, W. R. Hays & Son; 3 cases wool, 1 W. Penn; 1 do, Wilbert & W; 1 do, Schmidt; 1 do, Heath & S; 1 do lime, W. G. Henderson; 1 do, Adams & Co; 1 do, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do oats, Houck, McC & Co; 5 bbls knobs, Jacobus & N; 100 sks meal, L. G. Graf & Co; 4 bxs butter, Schmidt & Co; 30 kegs p barley, T. C. Jenkins; 1 kegs beer, P. Kolbocker; 8 do, A. P. Hillman; 2 kegs wine, F. Louth; 40 sks flour, McAllister & I; 50 do oats, Houck, McC & Co; 1 bbl whisky, J. Reed; 1 do, Fairley & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Voight M & Co; 3 do crackers, W. J. Francy; 1 do, 10 bxs c coffee, W. Haslage; 10 do, 6 bbls crackers, Luebbe Bro; 4 bxs g tubes, Pollard; 10 do cheese, Fairbanks & Co; 10 pails tobacco, J. & W. Fairley; 9 bbls h glass, A. & D. H. Chambers; 1 bxs brushes, A. Hartupee & Co; 1 bbl corn, W. G. Miller; 1 do oats, Eiwood & McC; 5 bxs cheese, M. T. Brant.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 2 bbls, 1 tr crockery, J. Rages & Co; 5 pkgs g barley, C. F. Kuhlman; 100 s pipes, J. Anderson & Co; 1 car barley, J. N. Straub & Co; 1 do hoops, Hailer, B & Co; 20 pkgs fish, S. Mercer & Son; 48 do, J. A. Reed; 1 case shoes, R. Hay; 5 pkgs candy, J. McClurg; 10 pails tacks co, W. H. Parke; 1 car stone, Brown & T; 1 case hoods, H. Price & Son; 1 box w in shape, Dunlap & S; 2 pkgs butter E. Bros; 2 bbls, 1 tr oil, O'Neil; 1 do, Lang & McFerron; 1 do, J. Langdon; 1 do, T. H. Gibson; 8 bbls tallow, W. & H. Walker; 1 car lumber, Wm. Chisholm; 1 do, Ex Coffin & Co; 1 car coals, Hack & S; 1 car flour, Myser & Bro; 1 barrel eggs, W. & J. Carson; 1 car flour, S. P. Armstrong; 1 do, Wheeling Nail Co; 5 do staves, J. M. Hemphill; 1 do, P. K. & B. Co; 1 car lumber, Jno. Nant; 12 bales moss, F. H. Holderman.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—37 cars coal, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 24 do, Armstrong, D & Co; 7 do, A. V. R. R. Co; 9 do, Sable C Co; 1 car lumber, R. & J. Co; 1 do, Hall D. & H. H. Fulton; 1 do ice, C. L. L. Co; 1 do roll, Citizens of Co; 1 do lime, W. & Rangkman; 1 do brick, Harbison & W; 1 do, Isabella Fur; 1 do clay, Shar F. B. Co; 1 do hay, J. A. Duff; 1 box indse, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 7 sks onions, J. White Jr, R Co, 1 car lumber, Graf B & Co; 1 do, Hussey W & Co; 2 cars mail, J. A. Graff & Son; 1 do oats, Elwood & McC.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

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INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,066 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	578,166 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,

59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.

Capital, - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office, Pittsburgh National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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Wm. S. Evans,	John Wilson,
Philip Reymer,	John B. Jackson,
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GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

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Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

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Insures against all kinds o Fire and Marine Risks.

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John S. Dalmestock.	John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1864

Assets Nov. 1, 1876, over $2,000,000.

F. A. MADEIRA, Agents,
Company's Building,
No. 66 FOURTH AVENUE.

RIVER N

DAILY GAZETTE: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1876.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary or rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, cooler, followed by partly cloudy or clear weather.

Our readers in the Second and Fifth wards, Allegheny, who failed to receive their paper yesterday, will please bear with us on one point, to wit: "The jury must be satisfied that at the time the fatal stroke was given it was done with intent to kill." The jury would like a more explicit explanation as to what a reasonable doubt would consist of on the above point.

THE JURY.

To which the Judge responded that in order to convict the defendent of murder in the first degree, they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that at the time the blow was given it was the intention of the defendant to kill. The obvious common sense idea of intent to kill, the Judge said ought to readily suggest itself to the minds of the jurors without further explanation. They knew what was meant by intending to do a thing, and they should gather their facts from all the circumstances surrounding the case. From looking at these, if they were satisfied that the intention was not to kill, but to do grevious bodily harm, the verdict should be murder of the second degree or voluntary manslaughter.

In about an hour after retiring to their room they returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, in manner and form as indicted. It is understood that at the first they were ten to two in favor of this verdict. At the time of coming in for further instructions only one was holding out, but gave in shortly after going out again. There was nothing striking about the conduct of the prisoner when the verdict was announced. He merely looked a little more depressed and worried. His counsel, Coyle and Reardon, will move for a new trial.

A VERY STRANGE CASE.

Abduction of a Little Girl from the Fifteenth Public School, to the Twelfth Ward—How it was Discovered.

Yesterday morning a man went to the O'Hara school, in the Twelfth ward, and asked Professor Squiers, the Principal, for a little girl named Bosh, stating that her father's train had been wrecked on the Pennsylvania Railroad and she was wanted at home. Of course the Principal gave his permission, and the girl, who is only ten years of age, departed in company with the person who had come for her. She was crying through fear that accident had befallen her father. The story the man told was a complete fabrication. The girl's father, Mr. George E. Bosh, is a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but at the time his daughter was taken from school he was not lying at home asleep. He lives in the Twelfth ward, on the side of the hill above the round house. During the noon-day recess one of his daughter's little playmates, who had heard of the reported accident, called at his house and began talking about it to Mrs. Bosh. From an adjoining room Mr. Bosh heard them, getting up he went out and questioned them. Their story alarmed him and he went to the school house. There Mr. Squiers told him what is stated above. Utterly at a loss to comprehend what had been effected from school in such a manner, he did not know which way to turn in search of her. His mind occupied with forebodings of evil, he visited every relative in the city, and every other place where he thought she could be, but his hunt proved unavailing. He related the particulars of the affair to Chief of Police Hartzell, who took a description of the abducted one and informed the police. At five o'clock yesterday evening Mr. Bosh left the Chief's office hoping that he might find his daughter before morning.

After one o'clock this morning our reporter learned, by the police wire, that an acquaintance of Mr. Bosh went to the school house and told the story recited above. The child commenced to cry and went with him. He brought her downtown and they took dinner together at a hotel. After that he wanted her to go on Penn street again on a car. She refused and they walked up to Twenty-first street. There she left him, and went up the latter street where she found a number of children with whom she was acquainted. She commenced playing with them, and remained there until about eight o'clock last night, when a number of friends found her and took her home. The man who decoyed her from school was under the influence of liquor. He is married, but don't live with his wife. Bosh knows him, but refuses to tell what his name is. The case is certainly a very strange one, and the affair created the greatest excitement in the vicinity in which it occurred.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Twenty Young Preachers Commissioned.

The closing exercises of the Western Theological Seminary took place last evening in Dr. Hodge's church, Lincoln avenue, Allegheny. Rev. Dr. Jacobus conducted the usual opening exercises, Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the University, leading in prayer. Dr. Jacobus read Paul's charge to Timothy, after which he introduced Jesse C. Bruce, a member of the graduating class, who delivered a very interesting and carefully prepared address on the "Vatican Council," in which he traced the history and effect of all the principal councils held by authority of the Roman Catholic Church, and their general objects and results. He concluded that the spirit of keeping the dogma of infallibility, the Church surrendered its claims to religious liberty, and became a pliant subject of an unfeeling tyrant and despotic monarch. He appealed to Christians everywhere to labor for the promulgation of the principles of Christian liberty and the supremacy of Christ, and Christ alone.

The next address was delivered by William Anderson Mackey, of Cambridge, Ohio. His theme was: Jesuits and Jesuitism. In handling this interesting and somewhat obscure subject he did himself considerable credit, considering it is a subject better fitted for old and thoroughly posted scholars. The address throughout indicated great care in its preparation. His manner in the pulpit was rather pleasing, and his style of delivery conversational and argumentative.

At the close of the addresses, which occupied about twenty minutes each, Dr. Jacobus read the following report of the committee on the award of prizes:

The Comingo prize of one hundred dollars to be given for the highest proficiency in the Hebrew department at the close of the third year, was divided between Seth R. Gordon, of Wooster, Pa., and S. W. Frisbie, of New Concord, Ohio, as having attained eminent scholarship in Hebrew exegesis and literature.

The committee on the Chambers prize of one hundred dollars, to be given to the best scholar in New Testament Greek language and Exegesis in the junior class, have awarded the prize to Robert Lorenzo Clark, with high praise for distinguished scholarship.

The same committee, by request, examined contestants for the John Wannamaker prizes of fifty dollars each, and have awarded one to Jesse C. Bruce, of the graduating class, for distinguished scholarship in the New Testament, Greek and Exegis.

The other they award to James W. Reese, of the junior class, for meritorious scholorship in the same department, and as second contestant for the Chambers prize.

Dr. Jacobus then called the juniors up and delivered a few well-timed remarks in relation to their mission, and exhorted them to go forth with a singleness of purpose and a determination to do valiantly in the cause they have so nobly espoused and labored so diligently to thoroughly furnish themselves for the work. Diplomas were then given to the following gentlemen:

James C. Bruce, Allegheny; Joseph Miller Duff, Pittsburgh; H. O. Gibbons, Pittsburgh; John Henry Graybeill, Annville; Calvin C. Herriott, New Concord, O.; Stephen A. Hunter, Allegheny; David Ramsey Kerr, Adena, O.; Wm. Anderson Mackey, Cambridge, O.; Wm. Harvey McFarland, Latrobe; Russell Austin McKinley, Franklin; Alonso Michael, Aberdeen, Md.; Stockton Reese Murray, Pittsburgh; James A. Ritchey, Millville; James M. Smith, Beaver; Thos. Dickson Stewart, Clark; William D. Wallace, Eural Dale, O.; William James Wilson, Armagh; John B. Worrall, Covington, Ky.; Alvin M. Reed, Beloit, O.; and H. W. Warnshius, Clymer, N. Y., were awarded certificates.

The large and select audience was then dismissed by a benediction from Rev. Dr. Hodge.

Stocks at Auction.

At Thos. F. Stewart's regular Stock and Real Estate sales rooms, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Friday evening, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock:

10 shares Citizens' National Bank;
30 shares Union Insurance Company;
30 shares Columbia Oil Company;
175 shares Columbia Oil Company;
30 shares Masonic Bank;
6 shares Monongahela Savings Bank,
20 shares Ewalt Street Bridge;
40 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Company;
20 shares Allegheny National Bank;
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Buy the Rock Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

No Shoddy Garments

Turned out at Jno. B. Carson's Tailoring Establishment, No. 48 Sixth street.

PEACE AT LAST.

The Troubles of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute Amicably Settled—Report of the Compromise Committee Unanimously Adopted—The Guarantors Secured.

The committee appointed some time ago to arrange the difficulties between the members of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute and the Guarantors, and to adjust the claims of the latter, submitted their report yesterday afternoon, through Major Frew, at a meeting of the life members held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The assemblage, which was not large, was presided over by Mr. C. W. Batchelor, who announced its object. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mr. Frank P. Case, and approved. The President called for the report, and Major Frew, in the absence of Chairman Watson, presented it, as follows:

PREFATORY REMARKS.

To the Life Members of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute:

The committee appointed at your last general meeting respectfully report: That in pursuance of their appointment they have been frequently in session, earnestly endeavoring to arrange the affairs of the Institute in a perfectly harmonious shape. The vital necessity of harmony amongst all the members needs no elaboration at our hands. The future success of the Institute, nay, its very existence, depends upon such an adjustment of the existing difficulties as will utterly exorcise every discordant feeling from the minds of the membership. Although the specific terms of the resolutions under which we were appointed apparently confined us to the adjustment of the Guarantors' claims, and the nomination of a new ticket, yet we soon discovered that if we could arrange a fair compromise of the whole matter, we would best promote the interests of the Institute and of the parties concerned. From time to time we have consulted with prominent members of each party, and received their hearty approval of a satisfactory compromise. The legality or illegality of the election in December we have not felt ourselves called upon to consider, as we believed the members would waive their opinions on that point if all other matters could be amicably adjusted. Our great desire has been to maintain the Institute and its annual exhibitions to the longest possible period.

THE GUARANTEE FUND.

Our first difficulty has been the Guarantee Fund, created by action of the Board of Directors in July, 1875, whereby the parties contributing to the Fund were allowed to receive the profits of the first three exhibitions, after paying all debts and expenses. The necessity for making such an arrangement was imperative, as without it no building could have been erected and no exhibition held. We believe there is no dissent to our view that this contract ought to be carried out in good faith. We have no hesitation in saying that the great success of the first exposition is mainly due to the energy and enthusiasm of the Guarantors, and whilst we are satisfied that many things were done which ought not to have been done, and many things were irregularly done, we are prepared to excuse most of them by reason of the haste and confusion which characterized the proceedings of last year, and respectfully ask the members to divest themselves of party feeling and consider our suggestions in a spirit of judicial fairness.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend:

1st—That the members of the Board now claiming to be duly elected be confirmed by the life members, including the three principal Guarantors, and that three members of the opposition ticket, or any others elected by this meeting, be added to the Board.

2nd—That the Guarantors contract with the Board or Directors of 1875 be approved by the life members of the corporation.

3d—That the Guarantors furnish satisfactory bonds to the Board to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, stipulating that all the receipts of the exposition of 1875-76-77, from whatever source, shall be exclusively in the keeping of the Board, and shall be first applied to the liquidation of all proper claims, other than the Guarantors, against the Institute, and after all such are paid then to the reimbursement of the Guarantors.

Your committee have examined the difficulty that exists with the Institute has fallen from every point of view, have received and presented propositions, and have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the simple suggestions we have made, if approved, and heartily sustained by the members of the Institute will result in a happy solution of the troublesome problem which confronted us.

M. W. WATSON,
JOSEPH DILWORTH,
THOS. N. MILLER,
WM. FREW,
SAMUEL T. OWENS.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1876.

On motion of Mr. Parke the report was accepted and Mr. John Dunlap moved that it be adopted.

AN AMENDATORY DOCUMENT.

Mr. S. S. Marvin offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That having, through a former Committee, fully investigated the facts in reference to the election held in December last, and the report of that committee having been unanimously adopted, setting forth the reprehensible efforts made to carry the election by fraud, to the utter subversion of the rights guaranteed to us by the charter to select such Board of Directors as by so preponderating a majority we had determined upon, that therefore, we are unwilling to submit to any arrangement which contemplates the recognition of an illegally elected Board, or of any other Board than that already selected by our votes.

Resolved, That the election officers be requested to meet on or before Monday, the 24th inst., and certify to the election of those who received the greatest number of votes cast by the life members, they being the only legal members of the Institute; the teller's declaration to be based upon proofs furnished them, attested by the signatures of those who cast fifty-seven of the eighty-two legal votes, the ballots corroborating the facts so attested.

Resolved, That we request the members of the Board elect to convene on Tuesday next to organize forthwith, and in the event of any attempt being made on the part of any person or persons to withhold the books, papers, buildings, or other property of the Institute, or otherwise to prevent the full exercise of their authority as a Board of Directors, that an appeal be made to the Courts for full redress.

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of the membership, at the earliest possible day, to liquidate every debt of the Institute, including whatever may be found to be due to what have been styled the Guarantors, and that we do hereby instruct the Board of Directors to act in conformity to the expression hereby made.

DIVERS OPINIONS.

Mr. T. N. Miller said the above could not be considered in any sense as an amendment to the report, because it was in no wise consistent with it, being an altogether different matter.

Mr. W. G. Johnston seconded the motion to adopt the report and resolutions, and he made a new parliamentary point in saying that he considered them as an amendment to the motion to adopt the report of the committee, and not as an amendment to the report itself. With that understanding the Chairman said that he would consider the motion.

Mr. Frew thought it would be in much better taste to consider first the merits or demerits, the suggestions of the report of the committee and the reasons that led the members to it. Two members of each opposing faction and a fifth gentleman all together disinterested had come to a unanimous conclusion in regard to the question that had been referred to them, and he thought their decision worthy of consideration.

Mr. Joseph Dilworth said it was wholly out of place to bring in any such resolutions as Mr. Marvin's. The committee had labored without bias to bring everything harmoniously together again, and the amendatory resolutions were only calculated to stir anew the old strife. He wanted the Institute to go on, he didn't care for any one man, and he didn't want any dog in the manger business. He pronounced Mr. Marvin's paper as perfectly ridiculous. The members of the committee had put themselves to great trouble, had held many meetings in the hope of arranging affairs, and the speaker said if the report was not adopted he would not again incur the expense of time and difficulty that he had already incurred. The report was a fair one in his opinion, and should be adopted.

No further disposition to continue the debate being manifested the chair put the question on the motion to adopt the resolutions of Mr. Marvin and it was lost. Not a single person voted for it. The report of the committee was then adopted without a dissenting vote. On motion of Mr. Wells the committee was continued to carry out its own recommendations and the meeting adjourned, its deliberations having been very harmonious.

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THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Frank M. Sarver, of Greensburg, to-day filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, and the usual order made.

Nathan Renstrom, bankrupt. Assignee's petition present and order made for the sale of book accounts and promissory notes at public sale.

John S. Mills, bankrupt. Bankrupt's petition for a discharge presented and the usual order issued for a final hearing before Register Harper.

Isaac S. Little, bankrupt. Assignee allowed to amend the petition filed.

Frank A. Sarvor, debtor. Order made for hearing application of debtor for a preliminary injunction on the 26th inst.; meantime restraining Michael Wells from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

Olmstead & Dewhurst, bankrupts. Petition of D. D. Tassett for an order to compel assignee to pay certain disbursements and casual fees, referred to Registar Rogers for examination and report.

Bakewell & Marthans vs. Wettach Bros. Motion for an injunction against Alexander Holstein argued by Mr. Jennings, and Messrs. Taylor and Pearson against the same. Injunction granted.

Erie Rolling mill Company, bankrupt. Certified writ of assignee and proof of service of notice presented, and order made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

Nathaniel Ballentine vs. E. C. White and J. W. Donaldson; action of ejectment for three lots. Verdict for defendants.

Caleb Davis was appointed Judge of elections for the First Election district of the Twenty-eighth ward.

Samuel Sarver vs. Amelia Egan, garnishee of Frank Duff. Jury out.

Odd Fellows Savings Bank vs. Thomas Porter. Action against the endorser of a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $276.50.

Thos. S. Dunn and wife vs. Jas. S. Neal, Isaac Jackson and Henry Jackson. Jury discharged and cause continued until Wednesday, May 3.

James McNeil & Bro. vs. Mullen & Maloney. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,600.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judge White.)

John D. Wells vs. W. Higgs, Samuel Jarvis and Washington vs. George Hoffman, Sr., previously reported, still on trial.

Alex. Mehaffey vs Geo. Hoffman, Sr., on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Britton et ux. vs. Bese et al.
Kuhn vs. Miskimmon.
Schober vs Schumacher.
Stumpp vs. Same.
Ready vs. Same.
McClure vs Mill.
Dietrick vs Bittner.
Remline vs Myers.
Morgan vs. Baumgart.
Staub vs. Donovan, trustees.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

John Parker, indicted on oath of James Dugan for malicious mischief. Defendant found not guilty and costs divided between the two parties.

George Freezr, indicted for the same offense on oath of the same prosecutor. Similar verdict returned.

Herman Marks was found guilty of assault and battery on oath of C. W. Snyder, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. The defendant was sentenced to jail for six months.

John Mink, indicted on oath of John Gobhart for larceny of a number of chickens, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Two boys named Hugh Conner and Charles McCallister were convicted of the larceny of some chickens, and sentenced to the Workhouse for three months.

James and Wm. E. Lee, father and son, are on trial, charged with felonious assault and battery, on oath of Lieut. Johnston, of the police force. On trial. These parties kept a saloon in the same building with Meyers, convicted of murdering Dorn.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.
John Eichelidy, Mary Ann McGuigen et al.,
Jno. E. Black, Fred. Bowers,
F. J. Lee, Wm. McCune,
F. Biddle, F. S. Hill,
J. Ruby et al., Chas. F. Baur,
L. Reigard, R. H. Caughey,
J. Myer, J. A. Hare,
John Griffin, Thos. P. Hilman,
Fred. Binigs, James Shouse,
Patrick Shannon, John Rusty,
M. Joyce, Francis Swift,
Jno. C. Dolan, Danl. Jackson et al.,
M. J. Clark, Carl. Keifer,
Mary J. Hays et al., Henry Lang,
Thos. Patch, Mike Walch et al.
Owen Davis, J. Snyder.

ALLEGHENY STREET COMMITTEE.

An Important Meeting—McClure Avenue Sewer—Herr Island Bridge.

A meeting of the Allegheny Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. L. P. Stone presiding.

City Engineer Davis was instructed to establish the grade of Sandusky street.

The claims of Daniel Cahill and Patrick Garrigan, the former for work done, and the latter for damages on Henderson and Rodgers streets, were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Golden, Wilson and Heagy.

The resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to repair Davis alley was referred to the City Engineer to examine the alley.

The following ordinances were ordered to be printed and presented at the next meeting of Councils with a favorable recommendation:

Ordinance for grading and paving of Eagle alley from Green street to Long alley; ordinance for grading and paving of Grantham street from Fifth avenue to R. R., back furnished them, attested by the signatures of those who cast fifty-seven of the eighty-two legal votes, the ballots corroborating the facts so attested.

Resolved, That we request the members of the Board elect to convene on Tuesday next to organize forthwith, and in the event of any attempt being made on the part of any person or persons to withhold the books, papers, buildings, or other property of the Institute, or otherwise to prevent the full exercise of their authority as a Board of Directors, that an appeal be made to the Courts for full redress.

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THE SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Opening of the New Hostelrie—One of the Finest and Most Convenient Hotels in the City.

The Seventh Avenue Hotel, at Liberty street and Seventh avenue, which during several months has been in process of construction, opened for business yesterday. No attempt at architectural display is made in the exterior of the building, its appearance being plain and substantial. It is built of brick with stone dressing, and as near fire proof as a building of the description could be made. The ground floor is divided up into handsome stores, and the street display is thus made metropolitan, and more attractive than any other hotel front in town.

The main entrance, extending from Liberty street, opens upon a commodious hall, with lofty ceiling, and floor of tasselated marble, which in a hundred steps leads to the office. The side walls of the hall are finished in walnut, and the arrangement is after the style of the Palmer House of Chicago—the finest hotel in this country, and probably in the world. The dead blank of the walls is relieved upon one side by a beautifully dressed show window of an attached store, and on the other by an entrance to and a glimpse of the handsomely furnished reading and lounging room, which has an exposure upon Liberty street, and is complete in every particular.

From the office the prospect of the ground floor is best appreciated.

The office itself is an exemplar of neatness, elegance, and commodiousness. The room is paved with tasselated marble, and at the most convenient points are entrances to the billiard, tonsorial, bar and toilet rooms, and to several of the mercantile establishments in the building. The bar is elegantly fitted up, and furnished with the choicest liquors.

The grand stair case leads from the east extension of the office and approaches the second floor in easy stages, midway relieved by a landing, and from this landing divided into right branches, thus opening two ways from that point to the floor above. Immediately in front of one who makes the ascent of the grand staircase is the dining room, a well-lighted apartment capable of fully accommodating one hundred and twenty-five persons. The main hall of the floor passes along the entire length of the dining room, and extends beyond upon the Liberty street promenade, from which some of the finest suites of apartments in the house open. The hall is carpeted with heavy body brussels, of a cheerful pattern, and in passing the foot sinks in it luxuriously. Midway along the hall the main breakfast room, a very cosy apartment, is situated.

The bridal chamber is on this floor, coyly hiding in the shade of a counterpart of the grand staircase leading to the floor above. The chamber is sumptuously furnished, and it is intended to beautify the walls by some magnificent works of art. A particularly cosy little dressing room, especially dedicated to the blushing brides that in the future will grace the space within its portals leads from, and is a part of the main chamber. On the promenade east of the bridal chamber is the apartment of state, a suite of rooms, elegantly upholstered and commanding the prospect of a front view. Just behind the west stair case of this floor is a private entrance to the parlors, etc., and servants from any part of the house can thus obtain access to these quarters without passing through the dining room.

The second floor shows the extent and compendium of the plan of the house. On the north, which is the front, is the common hall or promenade. From this the rooms with a front view open, and often this aisle is widened into an oval central, and one upon each side, and along these halls are arranged the apartments of the house. The ceilings are all lofty, and there are really no dark rooms. All the rooms are furnished with complete toilet conveniences. The furniture sets are of walnut, and the floors are carpeted with brussels, and the apartments are made as comfortable as it is possible to make them, and no doubt they will soon be filled by appreciative tenants.

The third floor is a counterpart of all the others, or the others are counterparts of it. Throughout there is everywhere noticeable a nice attention to the smallest details, and the result is that a complete arrangement is perfect. Every floor is provided with all the modern conveniences; there is electric communication between every room and the office, and it is almost unnecessary to add that every room is lighted by gas, and well provided with water.

The culinary work, the baking, etc., is all done in a subterranean apartment beneath the office. It is intended to make the barber shop an establishment of unsurpassed excellence.

Finally, there are one hundred and thirty rooms in the house. Of this number twenty are suites, and thirty adapted for family use. It is proposed to make an addition to the hotel which will add to the buildings to it, and run to the junction of Liberty street with Seventh avenue. The old buildings on the site of the proposed extension are being torn down, and demolished, and upon the addition will immediately begin. The hotel will be conducted by H. Kanaga & Co., the "Company," being Mr. Frank Macdonald. These gentlemen are cultured, urbane, and accomplished in their business and their guests will receive the most considerate attention at their hands. The location of the house is an exceptionally good one, being within five minutes walk of the Union Depot, and within easy reach of the centres of amusement, and beyond any question the Seventh Avenue Hotel is the best arranged house between Philadelphia and Chicago.

Thirty-third Street Sewer.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I own a small homestead about two miles distant from the celebrated Thirty-third street sewer, but I am taxed by the viewers in order to pay for that improvement, but my near neighbor is not taxed for it, though why he is not is a marvel, for his land is on the same "water shed" as mine, and water drainage is the guide, as I am told for all these taxes. I hold that either the owner who is not taxed for this sewer or only the property abutting on the sewer. It is stated that this sewer reclaims a large number of valuable lots on the Allegheny River; ordinance appealing viewers to assess the damages and benefits for the construction of the Pleasant Valley main sewer between Washington avenue and Charles street; ordinance for a plank walk on Penn street from Gallagher street to Buena Vista street; ordinance for the payment of cost of stone wall erected on Henderson street, by Rev. J. Witherspoon; ordinance for payment of part of cost of grading of Kolla street; ordinance for payment $10,500 upon the cost of the construction of the stone wall on Howard street; ordinance allowing the property holders on Henderson street to pay their assessment for improving that street in ten annual payments, and that in the meantime the city issue bonds for the payment of the cost of the improvement, these bonds to be redeemed as fast as the assessments are paid into the City Treasury.

The petitions for grading and paving, and for the construction of a sewer on Jackson street, west of Fremont street, were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. McGuire, McRoberts and Cochran.

City Engineer Davis, while making a statement in regard to the affairs of his office, said that sewers are constructed in Allegheny at two-thirds of what was paid for them in Pittsburgh, and that the paving and construction of stone walls was very much the same way. The appointment of a Street Inspector had saved many thousand dollars to the city. In regard to the stone walls that had occasioned the committee so much trouble, he was not to blame for them, and he was not to blame or a great many more things that he was blamed with. The question of placing a sewer on McClure avenue was then taken up. A communication from City Engineer Davis in regard to the matter was submitted. The sewer will be 2,770 feet long, and will cost $53,828.80, of which the city will have to pay $45,620.80. The estimate is based on the assumption that the material excavated from McClure avenue will be placed on this street as part of the fill required to bring it to the proper grade. The district to be taxed by this sewer comprises 1,190 acres. The sewer proposed is capable of discharging about 38,000 cubic feet per minute, without running entirely full. The sewer is not designed to carry off heavy floods.

The paper was read, after which Mr. Hartman moved that an ordinance be reported to councils for the construction of the sewer to the river according to the plans of the City Engineer. Adopted.

Mr. McRoberts moved that a sub-committee be appointed to ascertain if the Herr's Island bridge can be purchased by the city, and at what cost. Adopted, and Messrs. McRoberts, McGuire and Wilson appointed.

Adjourned.

GRAND OPENING ON SATURDAY.

For good and cheap meats and vegetables of all kinds, we refer our readers to the Bon Ton meat and vegetable market, 175 and 177 Ohio street, Allegheny, Mr. George Beilstein, proprietor. He keeps the best and sells the cheapest. See his card in our advertising columns.

Fine Dry Goods at Auction.

To accommodate our numerous customers, we will offer our stock at auction,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING.

Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

At our sale, day and evening, is without reserve, to close out our business, many rare bargains may be secured.

J. B. HEARD & Co.,
No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny.
Late 52 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Variety the Spice of Life.

Variety in assortment of furniture is an especial feature of the stock at the furniture rooms of J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

None but First-class Workmen

Employed by the Merchant Tailoring Establishment, No. 48 Sixth street.

Persons Wanting to Borrow Money

On mortgage are referred to the advertisement of A. H. Bauman, in the "want" column, as the "Rearstone broker," [illegible] Mr. B. is now [illegible] large office, and has a large capital to keep a regular office, and has a license. Those who patronize him may rely upon being fairly dealt with.

W. J. France, "the Grocer,"

has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Advertised Letters---Official List.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-office, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Friday, April 21, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Friday, April 21, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Abbott Miss K
Banford A V
Bane Maggie
Barber Mrs H
Barnhill Mrs
Billington A L
Blackburn Sarah
Britton Emma K
Brooks Mrs M
Brown Mrs M
Brown Mrs Chas
Burke Bridget
Burns Mary for
Carson Miss Ella
Cline Mrs Alice
Collins Ellen
Crarra Miss
Crayton Gussie
Davis Mrs I
Davis Miss Lew
Dickson Mrs M J
Donovan Annie
Dorsey Mrs S J
Doyle Mrs John
Dysart Mary Y
Elliott Mrs M E
Ellsworth Minnie
Fernie C for
Finney Harriet
Flanagan Ella for
Fleming Nellie
Fowler Emma
Forse Miss L
French Mrs M
Fulton Nannie
Givens Mrs
Gordon Julia
Green Annie
Grover Addie 2
Haines Mrs A
Hamilton Mrs H
Hanley Mrs J A
Hine Miss Tena
Harman Mary
Harrison —
Henderson S 2
Hengel Mary
Hicks Miss J
Holmes M C
Holmes Sadie J
House Mrs Rose
Huston Mrs J
Hyde Mrs J S
Iddale Mrs for
Jenkins Mrs M E
Johnson Mrs W for
Jones Sadie for
Larned Mrs S
Leigh Lizzie
Long Jane
Magee Bessie
Maloney Nellie
Marshall Mrs F E
Merrick Mrs K
Messick Ida A
Meyers Miss J
Miles Mrs G H
Millhollind M J
Moore Lizzie
Moorhead Lizzie
Moten Mrs S
McAuliff Mrs M
McClarenMrs S E
McCoyl Mary
McGers Nellie
McGinty Mary
McIlvar Mrs C C
McLain Alice
McMillen Lizzie
McKenna W B
McKinley Peter
McLaughlin D
McLean G B
McMahon Wm
McMorrow B
Nellis John
Narcott George
Osula John
Osbourne Frank
Osbourne John
Osbourne Samuel
Overmire John
Owens Thos S
O'Donald John
Paul Samuel
Phillipps T F
Pospert Anton
Potts Albert
Preston H M
Redpath Houser
Reisinger J H
Rellidey John (pkg)
Retzer Fred
Reed John A
Reynolds D H
Richardson D
Richter Chas
Ridgley Thos C
Riesinger C
sing Anthony
Roberts Geo B
Roberts Henry
Rody Arthur
Rogger John
Rolston Wm
Rooker John A
Ross James
Rassh Al
Robbon J S
Saunders J L
Schedin W J
Schultz Chas
Scott Isaac
Scott James
Seibert John
Semple Harvey
Shaner Prof J F
Sheridan John
Shupa D
Shute R L
Siewers C L
Simpson L C
Sindlinger G W
Sisles Charles
Smith A
Smith E R
Smith E T
Smith G M
Smith G M (2)
Smith John
Smith Mrs W for
Speed C E
Speedy J A
Spooner Geo P
Stanton J S
Stevens Jacob
Stewart Sami
Stewart Wm
Stirk Mrs G
Taylor Benj (2
Taylor J S
Lindsay Lizzie
Thomas John
Thomas S O
Thompson C H 2
Tickener D W O
Tiffany Scott
Trimble E G
Turner W
Van Houseen A W
Vanostrand C
Wade S C
Walgate Joe
Walsh Lawrence for
Walker Mr
Wallace James
Waterson J L
Watts James
Wetland N
West Peter
Wilson D
Will John
Willard Henry
Winder D C
Winterroth L
Wirts Samu'l R
Wilson L Banks
Wilson Wm
Williams C M 2
Wolf Harry
Yardley F
Young J M
Young H H

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Friday, April 21, 1876.

Gentlemen's List.

Acton Martin
Adams James P
Allen George
Anderson E J
Arthurs James
Bahel Jacob
Barrett Byron
Barrett Stephen
Barnes John
Barry J G
Bartley Thos (pkg)
Beattie Rev
Beatty Thos K
Beecher Rob't E
Betchill Domenick (pkg)
Bettz J W (pkg)
Blaniz J ohn
Blackmore J M
Bolling Thos
Bonbright C
Bonner Jacob
Bown Wm
Bowlin Capt Jas
Boyle Chas
Brooks Benj
Brown Dr J R (2
Brown W H
BremnerMagnus
Bridges Robert
Briggs Jas
Briggins Jas
Bunker John
Bunton Wm
Burnee Wm
Burton Noah
Caldwell J C
Campbell M A
Carlin Thomas
Carney Patrick
Carroll Thos
Carson Wm
Chehollar John H (pkg)
Chalfant H R
Chambers James
Christy (M D)
Jas H
Cirder J W
Clain W P
Clark G G (pkg)
Clark J E
Clark Jas Y
Cooper A G
Cockrill John M
Coleman Martin
Collier C W
Collins D P
Cochran C Q
Conboy Jno (for
Connelly Martin
Connolly Peter
Connor Jas
Connor John G
Conver Wm H
Cosa J K
Cotter Timothy
Courtney A
Chrichton J (for
Crock Will
Cross John
Cross John B
Crowley Jno
Cullerlis E
Cunningham
Currkey Jno W
Curtis E A
Dale Prof G W
Dairymple W F
Davis Thos
Davis Thos W
Davis P (for
Deasinghough Jos
Dolan Patrick
Daly Martin
Donnelly J (for
Downs E N
Doyle Jas
Dritch Mr
Duff Thos
Dumond A (for
Duncan L
Edwards Rev A
Dodds
Elphinstone G W
Evans Saml E
Farley Al
Farley J
Farris Orrin
Fellenhimmer (abscontr